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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Washington Says Mid-Course

Tugwell Brands It Democracy

Hull Voices Awakening Need

People May Heed His Appeal

Scotland Snaps Loch Ness 'It'

Italy Opens Longest Tunnel

THE Roosevelt Administration, sensing the congressional elections ahead, begins to hand out official photographs of itself and its policies. The President, signing the Bankhead cotton restriction act, indicates no personal approval. Prof. Rexford Guy Tugwell, chief Brain Truster, repudiates the Wirt charges of Communism and radicalism and calls the whole New Deal merely Old-Fashioned Democracy. As a climax Secretary of State Hull, at the Associated Press luncheon in New York, names a middle-course recovery policy of "sound Liberalism" as the "very essence of the New Deal." Hull denies that dictators have been enthroned or will be. Human progress has been chiefly promoted by middle-course programs, he declares—The United States, extending popular government the farthest, is still on trial.

¶ Secretary Hull may be chiefly making a campaign speech, but Americans and the world will take him very seriously. He sees the gravest threats to world peace in places where the press is controlled by officials with power to declare war. Potent remedies are being applied, but all nations are still in troublous times. The world today is filled with careless utterances and muddled thinking. He goes on to declare that most phases of human affairs have been on the decline—"Our country urgently needs a moral and spiritual awakening."

¶ Why shouldn't Washington and America take as a ringing challenge this high official's cry as to the awakening that is needed? Hull is in the middle of things; Hull knows. He asks nothing impossible of lawmakers and people; why not fall in line? People everywhere have been on a "joy ride," he says; standards of human conduct have reached the low ebb. He seems to indicate that the United States' chief economic need is a national business capable of reflecting right qualities of perfection—More than a New Deal, America needs and can have a new state of consciousness.

¶ The United States goes on forced agricultural restriction when President Roosevelt signs the Bankhead bill for compulsory cotton control. The total crop must not exceed 10,000,000 bales, a cut of 41 per cent. Over-producers on allotments will be taxed 50 per cent. The President says the South demands this, so he consents, but without enthusiasm. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace called the idea of the bill "abhorrent to us." Still ringing are the words of the Columbia Economic Reconstruction Commission—"Recovery by price-raising through restriction is a dangerous fallacy."

¶ Boston welcomes 600 live delegates from 41 states to the National League of Women Voters' biennial session. They announce their object as proper education of 20,000,000 American women now on voting lists in citizenship. Prof. William Yandell Elliott plunges them into national affairs. He says Dr. Wirt's charges were comical nonsense, but that there is an uneasy conviction of change. More state control, more state capitalism are coming for a reason—People are demanding more from the Federal Government.

¶ Scotland trembles in the excitement of vindication. The Loch Ness monster has been photographed. Dr. Robert Kenneth Wilson's graflex camera shoots the mysterious creature four times when its small head, long neck and upper body lift out of the water 200 yards away. The photos are radioed over the world. Happily they are dim enough not to spoil any sea serpent fancier's mental picture. So far the Loch Ness monster holds fast to fame by remaining "different"—Really to qualify, a sea serpent, landlocked or not, must be wholly unlike anything anybody ever saw before.

¶ Italy's King Victor Emmanuel III dedicates the new 11-mile railway tunnel under the Etruscan Apennines. This longest of double-track tunnels is on the new 61-mile electrified railway between Florence and Bologna. Rail service between Milan and Naples is cut from 17 hours to 10. Premier Mussolini spent $100,000,000 carrying out an old idea—Is Il Duce mostly a dictator or mostly a doer?

¶ Philadelphia sees 100 CWA workers assembling the 75,000 parts of the world's largest calculating machine. According to the Moore School of Electrical Engineering, this three-ton differential analyzer will solve mathematical problems beyond humans. Physical and geometrical laws are coördinated by gears and wheels. A problem which took five army experts four months can be worked out in 15 minutes. But beware of mechanical mightiness—Among nations which went broke were several with 50 cash registers to every business block.

Peacemakers Urge New Way To Check War

League of Nations Union Puts New Life Into Collective Guarantee Move

Penalizing Aggressor

British-Italian Talks Are Expected to Save Arms Conference

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 23—Disarmament talks are not breaking down. They are just about to begin.

Recovering from their first consternation, which followed publication of the French note last week, men of peace here are once more on the offensive. More and more they are realizing that if disarmament negotiations do break down, war once more will be in the long run inevitable.

But they are taking fresh ground for their attack. They see that the dilemma before the world today is not so much whether a particular nation should be allowed, or not allowed, to arm, but whether the world is to be organized, or revert to the pre-war condition of chaotic disorganization. Is there to be a collective system whereby nations jointly make themselves responsible for the maintenance of law and order? Or is every country to be judge, jury and executioner in its own quarrels, while building up a circle of friends to prevent it being judged, found guilty and executed?

It is this aspect of the disarmament issue to which farsighted people, both statesmen and private individuals are now devoting their attention. They have abandoned the campaign for disarmament. They are concentrating instead on establishing a system of regulated armaments with a definite and predetermined scale of penalties for any country which dishonors its bond and exceeds its allotted quota.

Punitive Action Proposed

During a discussion on this subject at the League of Nations Union in London, strong support was forthcoming for establishing two definite penalties for breach of a disarmament convention: First—a gesture of displeasure—withdrawal of ambassadors; second, punitive action, placing a ban on imports from the treaty-breaking country. Men like Viscount Cecil and Sir Norman Angell were in favor of action of this kind. Other plans put forward include withdrawal of financial facilities and the breaking off of all trading relations.

The talks which began here today between Signor Fulvio Suvich, Italian Assistant Foreign Minister,

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Further 10 P. C. Cut Is Asked by Mayor Of His Lieutenants

Mayor Mansfield asked department heads under his control to contribute voluntarily during the remainder of 1934 an amount equal to 10 per cent of their basic pay. This contribution is in addition to the 15 per cent reduction required by the 1933 statute and makes a total of 25 per cent reduction from the basic salary in each case.

"In view of the necessity to reduce municipal expenses and the contributions that are being made to this end by the small-salaried employees," Mayor Mansfield says, "I am asking department heads, members of boards and commissions, chiefs of divisions, deputies and other city officials and employees, whose present compensation by reason of the reduction required by law is in excess of $4250 a year, to voluntarily make this additional contribution to the program of economy I am working out."

The Mayor continues, "These contributions will affect about 50 persons and will provide a saving of approximately $37,000 for the current year, and are intended to take effect on May 1. I need not say that I am very sure that I shall receive full coöperation from all persons affected.

"My own contribution stands as I have originally stated, namely, a reduction from $20,000 to $15,000, and from this the reduction of 15 per cent required by the statute is to be made, leaving my net salary $12,750."

Los Angeles Discovers Mastodon Pit Secret

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Elements of geological uncertainty which for decades have surrounded the formation of asphaltic pits at Rancho La Brea, beside busy Wilshire Boulevard here, have been dissolved, it was reported at the Los Angeles Museum.

Since the first excavations were started in 1906, the La Brea pits have yielded tons of the skeletal remains of prehistoric animals, birds, and plants. In all, more than 100 kinds have been described, and many of them are believed to have lived here 40,000 years ago or more.

It now appears, according to Dr. William Alanson Bryan, director of the museum, that the pits have been formed slowly as the asphaltum rose to the surface and alluvial materials carried down from the Santa Monica Mountains settled about them, gradually building up the surface of the soil.

Women of Brazil Lead March To Suffrage in South America In Face of Ingrained Custom

Latin Traditions Falling as Youth Reaches Out to Wider Opportunities

Status of Women in South America
First of Six Articles

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, who recently made a 22,000-mile airplane tour of South America.

My first contact with the feminist movement in South America was not when I flew 22,000 miles by Pan American Airways over that continent the past winter, but some years ago when, as a new member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, I interviewed Miss Bertha Lutz of Rio de Janeiro in New York City.

That redoubtable young woman, who has since led the suffragists of Brazil to victory in their campaign for equal suffrage even then was a personage. She had not been appointed director of a department in the National Museum, but she had returned from taking a degree at the Sorbonne in Paris and had done enough work in her own country so that the Government had chosen her as its representative to a conference in the United States.

She walked off the boat into a circle of newspaper reporters, most of them as it happened men. Even then she spoke English without a trace of accent as well as her native Portuguese and French and German. And she answered questions readily, perhaps a little more readily than the questions themselves were put. It was evident that the New York City reporters were striving vainly to hit upon a topic which would provide them with headlines. Finally one of the men poised his pencil expectantly over his pad and asked seriously, "What kind of clothes do women wear in Brazil?"

Miss Lutz just as gravely replied, "Why, we buy them mostly from Paris." Then across the room our eyes met. We winked. Chuckling would have been out of the question at the moment. But ever since mention of the incident has been enough to set us off in gales of laughter and we have laughed about it in Rome, in Paris, in Berlin, and in various cities of the United States at a num-

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Feminist Leader

Miss Bertha Lutz

Federal Housing Program Combats Land Racketeers

Ickes and Hopkins Find Difficulties to Get Needed Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—The Administration is moving ahead slowly with its trail-blazing housing program because it has to use one hand to push back the land racketeers and speculators.

Recent developments show that those in charge of the far-reaching land-use and slum-clearance schemes do not intend, however, to have their efforts forestalled by promoters and land sharks who are now making their appearance in practically every field where the Government is now attempting to give families a new start in more promising surroundings.

Just recently the Administration has:

1. Begun condemnation through federal courts of property desired by the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation to get around obstructive urban property owners.

2. Begun to trade impoverished land on which farmers have tried to eke out a bare living for more productive property owned by counties or states, thus leaving speculators out in the cold.

3. Developed plans for an organization to set up share croppers, tenant farmers and others on a self-supporting farm with a satisfactory house, cow, chickens and necessary farm implements for which they will eventually pay.

4. Begun to release returns on the real property inventory, a nation-wide survey of housing conditions made in 60 cities by the CWA, throwing new light on conditions of structures, crowding, sanitary and heating facilities and rentals.

5. Gone ahead through the National Emergency Council with the preparation of a bill for Congress that will make impossible the loosening up of credit for home repairs and new private building.

Admitting that "acquisition of suitably situated land at proper prices remains the chief difficulty and key to the housing program," Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, last week made his first move to get 134 parcels of land by condemnation in Atlanta, Ga., where a $2,100,000 housing project is to be built for Negroes by the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation.

Mr. Ickes was able to sign contracts for the purchase of only 70,000 square feet at what he called "reasonable" prices and the rest of the tract of about 800,000 square feet, it is hoped, will be acquired by condemnation.

Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, president of the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, announced that he believed most of the land needed for the rural rehabilitation plans is already available in the hands of states and counties. He is preparing to close negotiations for thousands of acres of such land shortly, he said.

Meanwhile a warning was issued today to the public by Mr. M. L. Wilson, director of the Subsistence Homesteads Division, to beware of the wild promises of speculative land settlement promotions "masquerading as projects in the Government's subsistence homesteads program."

That nothing be allowed to interfere with the housing program was the plea sent to President Roosevelt over the week-end by the National Public Housing Conference.

Tokyo Warnings About China Stir Britain to Action

London Sends 'Friendly' Note Clarifying Government's Position

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 23—Although the recent Japanese press statement warning off other nations from interference in China has only been that of an unnamed foreign affairs spokesman at Tokyo, nevertheless the question raised is regarded here as of such importance that the British Government is taking it up officially.

Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, replying to questions in the House of Commons here today, announced that he had sent a friendly communication to the Japanese Government. The Japanese statement, Sir John said, appeared to have been inspired by apprehension that certain dangers to peace, or to the good relations between China and Japan, or to the integrity of China, might follow certain action by other powers in China. "None of these dangers," Sir John continued, "need be apprehended from any policy of His Majesty's Government, which in fact aims at avoiding them.

"On the other hand, the general character of the statement and certain details in it, such as the reference to objections to financial assistance to China, are of a nature which made me think it necessary to communicate with the Japanese Government with a view to clarifying His Majesty's Government's position."

Sir John, following upon this announcement, was pressed by various members to communicate with the United States with a view to securing concerted action. He preferred, however, he said, to await the result of the British communication to Japan before making any further statement to the British Parliament. Such a statement, he added, would probably be ultimately desirable. In any case he would keep the British Parliament fully informed of developments.

'Red' Victory Alleged

CANTON, China, April 23 (AP)—An army of 20,000 Communists was reported today to have delivered a crushing defeat to Nanking Nationalist Government forces in a battle at Chicheng on the Kiangsi-Fukien border.

Dispatches said the Communists surrounded and disarmed five regiments of 7000 men.

As a result, the Canton Government ordered a hurried reinforcing of frontier garrisons.

New Strike Faces Auto Body Plants

By the Associated Press

Strike orders affecting 10,000 workers in three automobile plants darkened the nation's industrial picture today.

Calls were issued yesterday for strikers at the Fisher Body factory at Cleveland, where 7000 men are employed, and at the Chevrolet Motor and Fisher Body plants at St. Louis, involving 3100 workers.

In the automobile industry strikes already were in effect at tool and parts factories at Detroit and Toledo. The National Automobile Labor Board meets at Detroit today in a renewed effort to settle the difficulties.

Women Voters Hear Elliott Propose Veto

Would Give Central Power to President Over U. S. Budget

600 Women in Boston

League to Elect Leader to Take Place Filled by Miss Sherwin

Education of more than 20,000,000 women of the United States, now on the voting list, to assume the sacred responsibilities of citizenship and support needed legislation is the purpose of the National League of Women Voters, now holding its eleventh national convention.

About 300 delegates early this morning registered, and before the day is over it is expected that the Hotel Statler will house at least 600 of the League's representatives from 39 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia. This is the first time that the biennial event has been celebrated in a New England state.

With the characteristic directness and avoidance of non-essentials, the six-day program plunged this afternoon into the deep end of the political swimming pool when nationally-known speakers discussed the possibilities of the New Deal's sinking or keeping afloat.

Great Veto Power

Suggesting a pair of water wings for the Chief Executive in the form of the addition "the item veto" to the presidential budget, Prof. William Y. Elliott, chairman of the department of government at Harvard University, who chose for his topic, "The Changing Functions of Government," declared: "Dr. Wirt's alarums and excursions about the Brain Trust plotters are of course the most comical nonsense, but there is an uneasy conviction that basic changes are being made. We are, in common with the rest of the world, moving toward more state control, along the general path to state capitalism. The Brain Trust is not responsible for this. Whether we like it or not, government is going to increase the extent of its contacts with industry. More efficiency will be demanded of government to fulfill the functions of maintaining public credit, while affording general economic security."

The three things necessary to reform the Constitution of the United States, which Professor Elliott declared must take place if it was not to be scrapped, he outlined as a reorganization of the areas of government to conform to the new areas of economic control; a Federal bureaucracy and regional bureaucracies organized to fulfill their func-

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Madrid Weathers New Crisis as Storm Discourages Rioters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, April 23—The republic safely weathered a further possible crisis on the occasion of the massing of Roman Catholic strength from all Spain at the Escorial cemetery, coupled with a sudden 24-hour general strike in Madrid to protest against it.

Snow and rain came to the aid of the authorities and dampened the enthusiasm of the Escorial demonstrators, who estimate that it numbered only 15,000 instead of the expected 30,000. Moreover, a motorbus strike in Madrid prevented many attending. All present swore loyalty to Señor Gil Robles, before whom they marched past. Señor Robles said that the Roman Catholics will assume power when the undecided masses turn to them as the only solution.

The strike in Madrid might have passed off without incident, it is believed, but for the tense atmosphere arising from the great strain on the police. In course of the firing two were killed and six injured, including an English student. There was also a bomb explosion. Some 150 arrests were made. Despite complete cessation of public services perfect order was restored late in the evening.

Lack of bread, of which the authorities were assured of an emergency supply, was the main feature of the strike in Madrid. Police guarded the long queues formed outside the bakers' shops. The situation was made more difficult by the fact that a lamplighters' strike left many streets unlighted at nightfall.

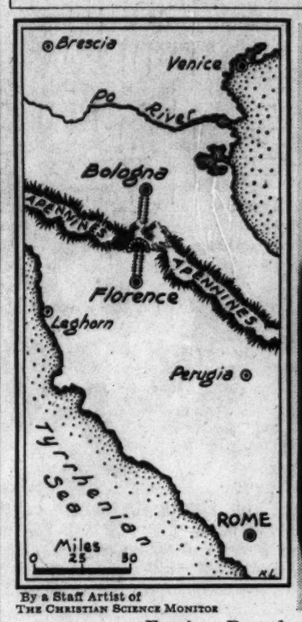
General strikes have been declared at Valencia and San Sebastian.

Old Ironsides Leaves Florida for Boston

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., April 23 (AP)—Ending a three-year voyage, the historic frigate Constitution today left St. Petersburg for Boston, where she is due to arrive about May 6.

Since leaving Boston three years ago, the ship has traveled 20,253 miles, and when she arrives at her base will have completed a voyage of approximately 22,053 miles.

One Hour—Bologna to Florence



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fascism Proud of This Exploit

Left: Map Showing How Italy's New Double-Track Railroad Tunnel Pierces the Apennines Mountains, After Twenty Years of Labor. Right: King Victor Emmanuel of Italy.

Italian Tunnel, Opened by King, Cost $100,000,000

Longest of Its Kind, Outstanding Feat of Engineering

BOLOGNA, Italy, April 23 (AP)—The world's longest double-track railroad tunnel, a high spot in Premier Mussolini's public-works program, was dedicated yesterday with the passage of the royal train through the 11 1-3-mile hole through the Etruscan Apennines.

King Victor Emmanuel III traversed the tunnel in state aboard the train and took part in the dedication of a memorial fountain honoring 98 workmen who lost their lives in the construction.

The tunnel is part of a new 61-mile stretch of electrified railroad connecting Bologna and Florence, and the opening was an extension of the celebrations held Saturday in Rome on the occasion of the 2687th anniversary of the founding of the city.

Work was started on the tunnel approximately 20 years ago, and the project was taken in hand by the Fascist régime after delays due to war and disturbances.

The King's train pulled away from the Bologna station amid cheers of thousands of persons. Bands played patriotic anthems, and Fascist troops, lined up along the right of way, raised their arms in the Fascist salute.

The new stretch of track cuts the time schedule between Naples and Milan, over the main route touching Rome and other important cities, from 17 hours to 10. One-hour service between Bologna and Florence was announced.

The tunnel, piercing the forbidding Apennines and eliminating the mountainous barrier between the provinces of Emilia and Tuscany, was finished in 1930, but its inauguration was held up pending completion of the rest of the line.

The electrified line of which the tunnel is a part is hailed among Italians as one of the greatest engineering feats in history. The cost of building it was in the neighborhood of $100,000,000.

In addition to the main tunnel, there are 29 others, for a total of 23 miles underground, and there are 40 bridges. There is not a single grade crossing.

Milk License Plan Found Aid to Farmer In New England Area

The milk situation appears to be far better in New England than in other parts of the country, say Washington officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in Boston today to check on conditions.

Farmers, they report, are already feeling the benefits of the recently drawn-up milk license, while producers and distributors alike are expressing satisfaction with the manner in which it is working out.

License payments are being made promptly to the Equalization Pool, the funds of which are in turn being paid out on an equal basis to the farmers. The pool is now on a so-called "simple" basis.

The real base rating plan goes into effect May 1. By that time a permanent base rate will have been established. Facts and figures for determining the rate are now being compiled by Dr. Einar Jensen, newly appointed milk administrator at Boston.

Librarian Starts Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—A national library will be built at Canberra by the Commonwealth Government. Mr. Kenneth Binns, Commonwealth librarian, has been authorized to visit England, France and the United States to gather information about national libraries of those countries. The Carnegie Corporation is financing the trip.

President Meets Opposition on His Monetary Plans

Money and Silver With Mural Art Take Up Time of Congress

The Washington Day* with *The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—Congressional irreconcilables made what little political news there was here today by defying President Roosevelt in his firm stand against any further tampering with the American dollar or raids on the United States Treasury.

While a House group made another unsuccessful drive to force consideration of the McLeod bank "payoff," the die-hard end of the silver bloc held a conference and voted to support legislation which would make nationalization of silver mandatory.

An otherwise dull day was rescued, however, by a revolt of "Young Liberals" at the Department of Agriculture against the hanging of a mural painting symbolizing rural life in good conventional classic style. And the bitter battle between defenders and opponents of stock market control legislation broke out anew with an attack from heavy goods industries answered by Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas who has been bearing the burden of the defense.

Insurgency: Neither House nor Senate group was able to make much progress with their propositions against the firm hand which Mr. Roosevelt is now holding on legislative affairs. Despite the tremendous popularity of the McLeod bill, which appeals to every Congressman because it would reimburse all voters whose money is tied up in closed banks, proponents were able to muster only 122 votes as against 227 on a motion to bring the measure up for consideration.

Administration circles believed the defeat for the measure would end inflation efforts at least for the balance of the session. The House inflation bloc had looked to this bill, which would have necessitated a $3,000,000,000 expansion of the currency, as the most plausible inflation scheme before Congress and had joined heartily in its support. Speaker Rainey and Majority Leader Byrns were so cheered by the vote as to predict that the inflation issue would be definitely buried by the end of the week.

Meanwhile a Senate silver bloc rebellion against the President was dwindling rapidly. A conference attended by some 20-odd silverites was unable to take any definite action until the majority had left because unwilling to take a firm stand against the President. Finally, when only some eight or nine of the most ex-

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Things Present

Colonel Roosevelt had his say on Saturday, explaining wherein he believes the New Deal fails. "Brain Truster" Tugwell replies today, pointing out wherein it succeeds. Editorial page.

Budding playwrights might do well to learn why Barrie's plays are enjoyed. Read the article on the Home Forum Page.

After reading "A Modern Fairy Story," on the Children's Page, every youngster will want to be near a radio set on May 18.

Another Parable of Safed the Sage (the beloved Dr. William E. Barton) graces the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education Page, Home Building and Gardening Page, and another layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

"New Deals of the Past and Present," a series of 12 interesting articles, will make its début on Wednesday.

Old Coal Rate Is Restored To Mines In South

Marks Another Instance Where the NRA Failed and Backed Water

Textiles May Follow

Move Is Made, President Says to Get Men Back to Work, Not to Depress Labor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 23—One more big Roosevelt new-deal experiment has been modified.

The Administration has backed water in its attempt to force the southern coal fields to pay comparably high wages with northern fields. The southern fields are permitted to restore their wage differential by an order of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, issued yesterday, and backed up by President Roosevelt. The same thing is likely to be asked shortly for wages of southern textile mills, in competition with New England textile mills.

The modification of the soft coal order is only one of a number of vital changes in new deal policies which have been made recently and which tend to uphold the Administration's formula, advanced by Mr. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech Saturday, that the New Deal is really a combination of "Democracy and experiment." In half a dozen specific instances recently the Roosevelt trial-and-error method has forced experimental changes to yield to drastic modification.

In a number of instances mistakes have been frankly admitted.

An Impressive List

Here are some of the recent "modifications" in the new deal program:

1. Soft coal—the effort to raise southern soft coal wages to the level of northern wages has been relaxed.

2. Gold—at a press conference Friday Mr. Roosevelt for the first time acknowledged that the famous gold-purchase plan had not raised the price level as high as had been expected.

3. Air mail—the mistake in letting the Army fly the mail is admitted and private companies will have the contracts again as rapidly as possible.

4. Stock exchange control—after triple revision, the original brain-trust measure is pretty generally admitted to have been too drastic.

5. Wagner bill—the proposed measure against company unions, held to be too rigid, is now being modified into an industrial disputes adjudication act.

6. Silver—the original White House hint that "the President would do something for silver" produced so many radical proposals that Mr. Roosevelt has had to kill them off.

7. Labor—Section 7A, the labor clause of the blanket code has been so interpreted in the automobile industry as to leave trade unionism in a state of aggrieved perplexity.

Ample Room for Debate

Most of the foregoing points are highly debatable. Few of them are so clear cut as the announcement today of the modification of the soft coal policy, with all its manifold ramifications. But through them all there is a clear indication that the Roosevelt desire for social reform is being modified where necessary to fit insurmountable difficulties, whether of hard facts or harder prejudices, even while the general campaign for social amelioration goes vigorously forward in new experiments elsewhere.

The NRA soft coal order touches the heart of the age-old conflict between northern and southern wages. The codes as originally drawn reduced the existing differentials between the South and the rest of the country. In the textile industry in the North this was hailed particularly as equaling competition.

But southern labor—chiefly unorganized—has not been able to hold its gains, so far as coal is concerned. Threatened with a court test of NRA authority scheduled to start today with an industrial conflict already involving 18,000 men, and with threats even of "secession" from southern industrialists, General Johnson has thought best to compromise.

Hopes to Get Men Back at Work

The President renounced any purpose "by sudden or explosive change to impair southern industry."

Soft-coal wages in the South will be left higher than they were before the codes, but not so high as they were when the codes were first drawn. It is hoped that this will send the men back to work and meet the immediate problem. President Roosevelt makes it very clear, in an accompanying statement, that eventually he wants southern wages to be equalized with others through improved living standards, and that meanwhile he will not permit any area "by depressing its labor, wages and hours to invade with its cheaper product an area of higher wages and hours."

Compromise in the soft coal dispute still leaves the situation serious in the rail controversy, where Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, federal railway coördinator, withdrew as mediator over the week-end. The Labor group refuses to accept the President's proposal to defer for six months its demand for restoration of a 10 per cent wage cut.

Choosing of State and City Committees Will Be Prelude To Massachusetts Elections

Gun Is All Primed Ready for Opening Shot in Political Battle That Will Rage From Now On Until It Ends at November Poll

The curtain will be rung up tomorrow on the first act of Massachusetts' protracted political drama that will end next November with the election of a governor and other state officers.

Tuesday's election will result in the designation of 731 Republican delegates, 811 Democratic delegates and candidates for the city and state committees.

These delegates will convene next June in party conventions to indorse candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, state treasurer, state auditor, attorney-general and United States senator. All other candidates will be elected at the popular primaries in September. The pre-primary conventions, to be held in Worcester, will also formulate the party platforms.

The candidates indorsed by the delegates to be elected tomorrow will have first place on the popular primary ballots with these words: "Endorsed for nomination by Republican (or Democratic) convention."

Data at the Secretary of State's office reveal the major contests will be in the large cities tomorrow. Many of the small towns have submitted panels either with no contest or with a single conflict.

While no delegates are supposed to be pledged, it is apparent that there will be easily distinguishable blocs at the convention with a predisposition for certain candidates. It is easy to recognize a bloc that is friendly to Lieut.-Gov. Gaspar G. Bacon, gubernatorial candidate, and to Mr. John W. Haigis, candidate for lieutenant-governor. This predisposition of delegates is not so significant in the Republican Party, for it is generally conceded that Mr. Bacon will have no opponent at the convention.

But a lively contest is foreshadowed by the factional appearance of the Democratic delegates. A glance at the lists of delegates reveals friends of former Mayor Curley, of Charles F. Hurley, state auditor, Prof. Frank L. Simpson, chairman of the special crime commission, and of other Democratic candidates for Governor.

The Curley group, the federal employees bloc and the delegation headed by Mayor Robert E. Greenwood of Fitchburg may be expected to oppose bitterly Governor Ely or any candidate to whom he throws his support.

Because of the internecine conflict in the Democratic ranks, the Democratic contest for delegates tomorrow will provide the real fireworks. The most lively contests are expected in certain Boston wards in East Boston and the West End.

How It Will Be Run

The Republican convention will be called to order by the chairman of the Republican State Committee, when that worthy shall have been elected. The Democratic convention by Mr. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The conventions will then elect a permanent chairman and it is expected that either Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton or Mr. B. Loring Young will get that position for the Republicans.

Delegates will be seated by senatorial districts and may vote individually or as districts announced by the monitor for each delegation.

The division in the Democratic party as indicated by the multiplicity of gubernatorial candidates is occasioning some satisfaction among the Republicans. But the Democrats declare this condition represents the superior vitality of the donkey and they predict all schisms resulting from preëlection conflicts will be healed before November.

There follows a list of Democratic gubernatorial candidates, entered, presumptive or mentioned.

Bartlett Makes Shoes

Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett—Thought at one time to have had the backing of Governor Ely. He is a Brockton shoe manufacturer and is head of the state emergency finance board.

Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer—He may toss his hat toward the gubernatorial ring or may decide to seek his present job for a third term. Pupil of Prof. Frank L. Simpson, friend of James Roosevelt. Believed originally to have had the support of the Roosevelt faction, but recent involvement in CWA altercations leave his relationship with the Administration in doubt.

Prof. Frank L. Simpson of Boston University Law School—Believed to have more delegate votes than any other entrée, if, indeed, he enters. Not yet entered but a highly presumptive candidate.

James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston—Another presumptive candidate. Hat still hangs on hook at 11 Beacon Street, but no one believes it will stay there. Still sachem of the Boston Democratic wigwam. Waters of the Charles River shrink his stature, "small potatoes in the western part of the State."

Mayor Richard M. Russell of Cambridge—Governorship or nothing for him. Cold shoulders Governor Ely's suggestion that he go after Representative Luce's job.

Millionaire Considered

Joseph P. Carney, FERA head—millionaire bank president. Administration contact man. Not entered but likely candidate.

Judge John J. Burns of the Superior Court—Young New Deal product, mentioned.

Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College—mentioned as ideal new era type. No political record, no acts of reactionism to shame him, leader in crusade for a certain kind of unemployment insurance.

Judge John E. Swift of Superior Court — Mentioned. Defeated by Lieut.-Col Gaspar Bacon as Lieutenant-Governor.

Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission—Announced candidate on both Republican and Democratic tickets. Will not enter the pre-primaries, but will seek indorsement in the popular primaries in September.

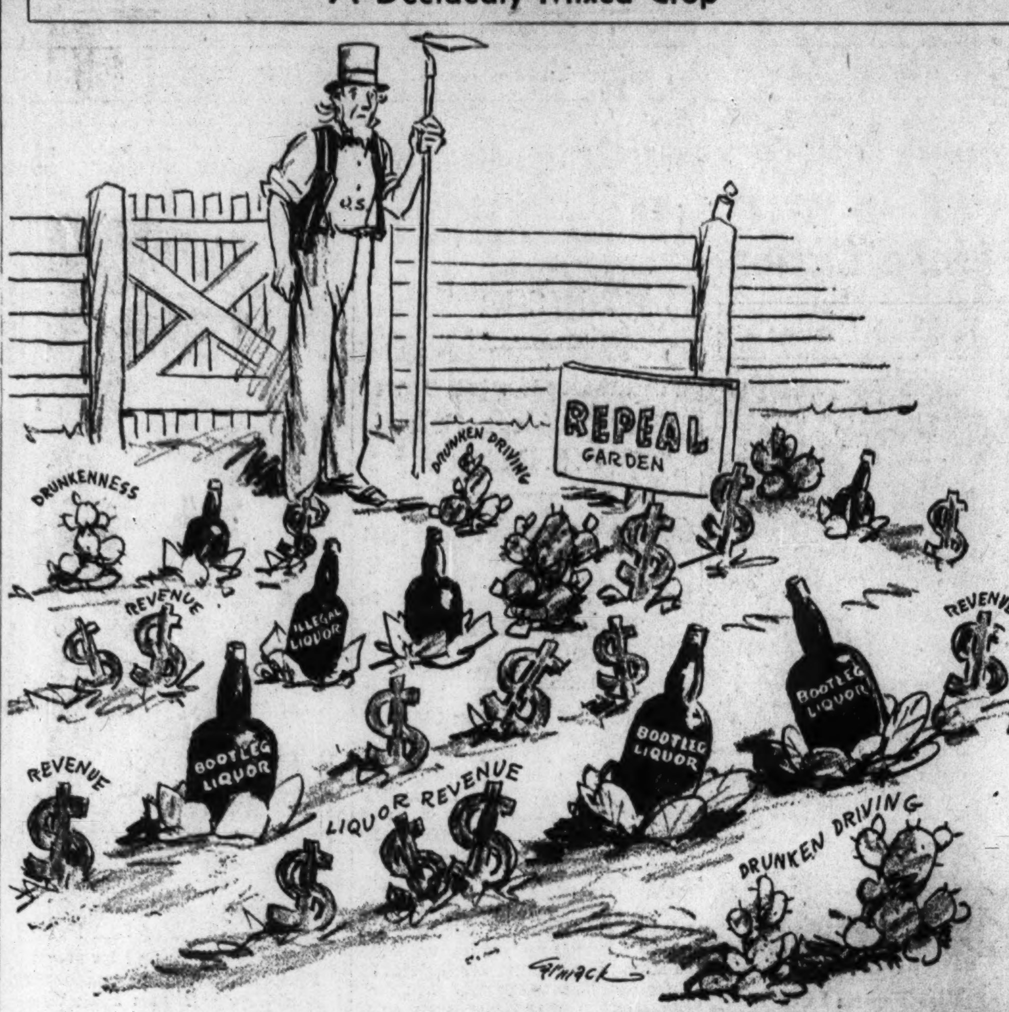
Contrasted with the above set-up for a first-class civil war, Republicans will probably find Mr. Bacon uncontested candidate for the gubernatorial indorsement at the convention.

McGraw Hill Publishing Net

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—McGraw Hill Publishing Company reports first quarter net income of $113,734, equal to 19 cents a share, compared with net loss of $30,706 a year ago.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

A Decidedly Mixed Crop



By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

President Meets Opposition on His Monetary Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

treme silverites remained, a vote was taken in favor of supporting the Dies bill with amendments which would make it virtually a monetization of silver measure.

Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, led a fight in the conference for limiting silver legislation to permissive action. He finally left the meeting followed by most of the moderates. Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, a pillar of strength to any cause, remained, however, with the small group of irreconcilables.

Business Better: Encouraging business news is contained in the monthly report of the Federal Reserve Board, just out. Covering the 31 days ending April 1, the board tells of a further increase in industrial activity accompanied by "considerable growth," in factory employment and pay rolls. Expressed on the business index, the March advance carried activity to 84 per cent of the 1923-25 average. The average in February on the same base was only 81. So that things really seem to be picking up.

Industry's Credit Thirst: Some light on industry's attitude toward the New Deal is cast by a report from the heavy industries committee set up after the NRA code conference by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. The purpose of the committee was to study codes and criticize the NRA from the point of view of the section of industry it represented. But when the committee came to make a report it was not about the NRA at all, but entirely about the Securities Act and the pending stock market control bill.

"Reëmployment," the committee finds, "is being blocked by the presence of laws which choked the flow of money and credit and by proposed bills that go even farther in that direction. The elimination of these obstacles is so vital to recovery that we are outlining the steps the Government should take in order that a real business recovery shall be achieved."

The report goes on to contend that reëmployment must be found largely where unemployment now exists—and that is in the production of durable goods "which are paid for to a considerable extent by the proceeds of the sale of new securities." Therefore it is argued that the Securities Act should be modified to remove the "unusual and excessive liabilities to civil suits and criminal penalties," and the stock market bill should be strictly limited in its scope to exchange regulation and not business regulation.

"In other words the heavy industries will find it perfectly possible to get along under NRA codes or any other kind of a code provided the clogged channels of credit are opened once more."

Lobbying—To Chairman Sam Rayburn of the House Interstate Commerce Committee this final attack on his stock market control bill was more than his sorely tried patience could stand. On hearing that he was now being attacked from within the NRA portals itself he burst out in denunciation of what he termed, "an organized campaign of propaganda of misrepresentation and fright" and charged the stock market representatives with having built up one of the most active lobbies in history.

"This group," he said, "has used all the business men it can to pull their chestnuts out of the fire. They have used every little broker, every little dealer and every little clerk in their offices and have tried to frighten them. They have tried to frighten away every corporation in the country with misrepresentations."

Amendments proposed by the heavy industries committee of the NRA were Mr. Rayburn said, identical with amendments previously submitted to him by Mr. Richard V. Whitney, president of the New York stock exchange. He charged in addition that the entire report should be written and mimeographed in the offices of stock exchange officials.

"The most powerful lobby ever organized against any bill which ever came up in Congress is directing its fire against this piece of legislation" he concluded.

Presidential Art: President Roosevelt spent his Sunday afternoon at the Corcoran Art Gallery where he and Mrs. Roosevelt picked out 29 CWA paintings to hang in the executive offices of the White House.

Their choice was wide enough to please any President who may ever occupy the offices. The pictures selected ranged from a New York subway scene by Lili Furdi to "Old Adobe" by Milford Zornes and "San Pedro Harbor" by Paul Starrett. They are painted by artists in all sections of the country.

Titles of some of the other 29 pictures include "Country Road," "Tenement Flats," "Fall in the Foothills," "Golden Gate Bridge," "Christopher Street, Greenwich Village," "Manhattan Island from the Jersey Meadows," "Science Destroying Past and Building Future," "United States Coastguard Wet," "Man and Horse," "The Kansas Express," "Gold is Where You Find It," "Mid-Hudson Bridge," "Fishermen," "Oyster Diggers," "The Timber Bucker," and "Le Moyne House, Washington, Pennsylvania."

New Deal Art: "The Young Liberals" of the Administration, inclined to looking on the Department of Commerce as something peculiarly their own, are up in arms over its invasion by classic art.

Because a vast mural painting by Mr. Gilbert White, noted American artist, has been done in thoroughly conventional, classic style, they feel it has no place in the stronghold of all that is advanced and modernistic. But nothing can be done about it since the painting was commissioned at the time the structure was built during the Hoover Administration.

So they must perforce content themselves by ignoring this example of the old-style art and suggesting that it is guilty of "mural turpitude."

Colombia Names Minister

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 23 (By U. P.)—Señor Augustin Nieto Caballero has been named Colombia's first minister to Czechoslovakia.

New Deal Plans 'Middle Course,' Hull Tells A. P.

Noyes Strongly Protests Against Curtailed Press Freedom

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today named a middle-course recovery policy of "sound liberalism" as the "very essence of the New Deal."

Standing before publishers and others gathered at the annual luncheon of the Associated Press, Mr. Hull tossed aside talk of dictatorship. The Roosevelt "rehabilitation" program, he said, would preserve "all the fundamentals of popular government."

"It is never wise," said Mr. Hull, "especially in a time of crisis, to hearken too much to the extreme reactionary or the extreme radical.

"We enthroned no dictators. We made no secret trades with private, self-interest groups—we merely drew together the different and scattered groups of democracy into a common effort, openly conceived, openly discussed, openly chosen."

The tall, soft-spoken Secretary of State expressed confidence that what he called Mr. Roosevelt's middle course between extremes would result in "recovery, restoration and rehabilitation which would embrace the rights and liberties of the individual and the progressive improvement of the social and material condition of the masses."

The largest membership in its history—1315 coöperating newspapers—was reported to the annual meeting of the Associated Press.

Members of the organization heard the report of Mr. Kent Cooper, general manager, outlining the year's endeavors, and voted on five members of the board of directors.

Mr. Frank B. Noyes, president, who presided at the luncheon, and who gave the annual toast to the President of the United States, also spoke briefly on the freedom of the press.

Referring to NRA, Mr. Noyes said: "We have been assured that neither the White House nor General Johnson contemplates any assault on our constitutional immunities, but, nevertheless, some actual occurrences have somewhat perturbed our tranquillity. I mention one, and one only."

Then he recalled the incident of the merchant in Lynn, Mass., who, "presumably relying on the 'free press' clause of the Constitution," ventured to remark in print that the expected stimulation of trade by the operation of NRA had not eventuated, and that, consequently, "this marked the end of another noble experiment, and that his stock was offered at unparalleled sacrifice. When the Blue Eagle was withdrawn from him "this luckless individual promptly went into receivership."

"If this can happen to a Lynn retailer, who has exactly the same constitutional protection that we have, why not to us?

"When there is a possibility of an interference with the right of a citizen to express in print his view of any subject under discussion, then we are keenly on notice."

Schools of Tidewater, Va., Stress Jamestown History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 23—In advance of the annual meeting at Cape Henry, Va., of the Assembly of Tidewater, Virginia Women, and the pilgrimage to observe "Cape Henry Day," on April 26, an educational campaign for school children is in progress.

History, significant of the Jamestown settlers first landing in America,, and their service of worship held at Cape Henry, will be taught and stressed in all schools of the Tidewater area. Miss Arabelle Winston is general chairman of the educational campaign committee.

Church Dictatorship In Germany Opposed By 10,000 Protestants

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—The Protestant Church conflict took a dramatic turn today with authoritative reports from Ulm that a rump synod has laid claim to taking over the management of the German Evangelical Church.

Meeting at Ulm, on Sunday, 10,000 South German Protestants headed by Bishop Meiser of Bavaria and Bishop Wurm of Wurttemberg openly defied the religious rule of Reichbishop Ludwig Mueller, appointee of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. They demanded flatly that the state keep its hands off internal church affairs.

Further, the Associated Press was reliably informed today, the rump synod announced it does not mean to secede from the church, but, on the contrary, it considers itself the true guardian of the articles of faith and of the church constitution, while in its eyes Reichsbishop Mueller's church government violates both.

Reichsbishop Mueller has been vigorously opposed by a large section of the church which holds that he has attempted to set himself up as a dictator.

Chief Justice of Canada Made Knight Grand Cross

OTTAWA, April 23 (AP)—Knighthood flowered again in Canada when the Chief Justice of Canada knelt before the Governor-General, was tapped lightly on the shoulder with a sword and bidden to "Rise, Sir Lyman Poore Duff."

Thus, pursuant to the medieval practices of monarchs honoring their "right trusty and well-beloved" subjects by giving them the accolade, Sir Lyman was admitted as a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of St. Michael and St. George. Twenty-two Canadians received the insignia of various chivalric orders at the first investiture witnessed here in 15 years.

The Editor's Puzzle

305

~~Being in a position~~
~~where you can help~~
~~he said~~ the housewife telephoned and said:
~~calling~~ the agency
"Please ~~trust you will~~ send ~~me~~
~~whomever you believe~~
someone ~~can be trusted~~ to do
~~the~~ housework ~~for my~~
husband ~~and myself~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Solution to Junior Cross-Word

F	R	O	M	■	L	A	T	E
L	O	R	E	■	O	M	I	T
I	S	■	L	A	P	■	P	T
T	E	N	T	■	E	R	S	E
		O	■	■	■	I		
D	O	R	Y	■	L	A	M	B
E	D	■	A	N	Y	■	A	R
F	O	I	L	■	O	N	C	E
T	R	E	E	■	N	E	E	D

Golf Togs
Skirts that allow a good, free stride . . marvelous tee-pocket sweaters . . . classic cardigans and action-back flannel jackets. Real sports!
Sportswear Shop—Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's
PROVIDENCE

GASPEE 3444
Laura M. Mac Farlane
BEAUTY SALON
Juizell Permanent Wave
Room 502, Woolworth Bldg.
Westminster and Dorrance Sts.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Peirce Tento Shoes
for Men, Women or Children
disguise their comfort features under exquisite styling
Women's Fine Hosiery 85c to $1.95
Thomas F. Peirce & Son
SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING SINCE 1767
Westminster and Dorrance Streets
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

VACATION PROBLEMS EASILY SOLVED
by

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The gifts that every bride cherishes through the years are gifts of sterling silver. May we show you the newest patterns by
Towle and International Silver
Fosters-Jewelers
The J. A. Foster Co.—
Dorrance and Middle Streets
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May Basket
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Our baskets are made of crepe papers in soft, rich colors.
5c—10c—25c—50c
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Through April
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank
April 9 to May 19
Eliot Savings Bank
April 9 to May 19
Hibernia Savings Bank
March 26 to April 30
Home Savings Bank
April 10 to May 31
Institution For Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
April 14 to June 1
South Boston Savings Bank
Through April
Union Savings Bank
Boston. Through May 31
Warren Institution For Savings
Boston. Through April
Wildey Savings Bank
April 2 to June 15
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OF
★ Business Men
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★ and Families
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800 large, outside rooms with bath, shower, radio. Near shopping, theatrical districts. Single, $2.50, double, $3.50.

Beginning Monday, May 21

the advertisements from the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have been appearing on Tuesday, will be published on Monday.

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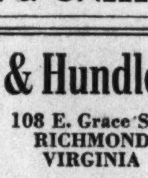
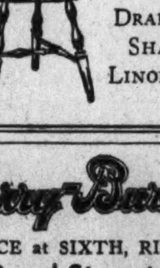
MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP
From Maker to Consumer
Write for Price List
Deerfield Valley Farmers' Exchange, Inc., Wilmington, Vermont.

Miller & Rhoads
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"
Sixth and Grace, RICHMOND, VA.
The sweet scent of SPRING will be enhanced by a whiff of this—



ROGER & GALLET

Sydnor & Hundley



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RICHMOND VIRGINIA
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GRACE at SIXTH, RICHMOND
"A Good Store to Buy Good Clothes"
—for Men
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Women's Millinery, Shoes and Ready-to-Wear Garments
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Kuppenheimer
Clothes for men
For Spring the Kuppenheimer label will mean more than ever
GROSNER
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The Mode
for the correct things in
MEN'S WEAR
Exclusive in Washington for
Fashion Park Clothes
Henry Heath Hats of London
11th and F Streets
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The House of Courtesy
You simply must have a
Spring Suit
this year . . . they're going to be the regulation uniform all spring, because they're so becoming, as well as practical.
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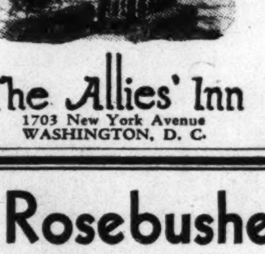
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
GUEST ROOMS



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KNOWN FOR QUALITY AND FIT
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"The Young Men's Shop"
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MILK AND BUTTER
than which there are no MORE important ingredients for successful cooking, have always been voted for their SUPERIOR QUALITY, dependable SAFETY and complete PURITY. The finest procurable. Ask for them by name.
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20 Varieties
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Fine, ever-blooming roses, the tips protected by wax, and the roots in a moisture proof wrapping.
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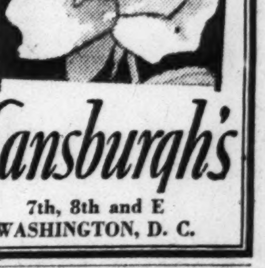

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7th, 8th and E
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WOODWARD & LOTHROP
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Special Price—for a Limited Time . . . .
Our Home Oil Burner
completely installed, with 275 gallon fuel oil tank and the necessary safety controls . . .
$295
An opportunity to banish the burdensome cares of your old-fashioned heating system—to save you and your wife the work of "tending furnace." This is a high-grade burner, thoroughly inspected and approved by the Insurance Underwriters. Telephone DIstrict 5300, we will call to tell you more about this great labor-saving device. See the demonstration on our Fifth Floor.

Jerusalem's Y. M. C. A. Quiet Smoldering Racial Differences

General Secretary, in Boston for Visit, Tells How Organization Is Helping to Displace National Feuds With Friendly Understanding

Jerusalem, the "City of Peace," which has known little quiet in its 34 centuries, still seethes with racial, religious and economic turmoil. But amid this turmoil stands the Jerusalem Y. M. C. A., behind whose doors differences are forgotten and friend sits down with erstwhile foe in perfect harmony.

Mr. Waldo A. Heinrichs, general secretary of the Jerusalem "Y," now in Boston on a visit, regards his position as "the most thrilling job in the most thrilling city on earth."

There is no doubt that Mr. Heinrichs is serving in one of the most exacting sections of the world. "Y" officials concede that he sits on a keg of social and economic dynamite and that he is the man who can handle the dynamite without disastrous results.

Centuries of trouble smoulder in Jerusalem. The Jewish-Arabic differences are wide. To both nationalities Jerusalem is a sacred city, intertwined in the history of each.

Fifteen and one-half million Jews consider it their Holy City. Zionists are striving to make Palestine the Jewish National Home, thus bringing to greater prominence the religious importance of Jerusalem.

To the Moslems the Holy aspect of the city goes back to 632 A. D., when Mohammed, they believe, ascended into Heaven from Mount Moriah.

To add to the difficulties, Jerusalem, so closely connected with the life of Jesus, is important to 620,000,000 Christians as the focal point of the crucifixion and the resurrection.

Bitterness

Economically the district flames with bitterness. Spurred by the Zionists, thousands of Jews are colonizing Palestine, buying up tracts of land. The Arabs are incensed. Their grazing lands are diminishing. The lands they have considered theirs for centuries are rapidly going to the colonizing Jews.

Furthermore, the British mandate over Palestine is distasteful to the Arabs, who feel they have been cheated, having visualized Jerusalem as the center of their hoped-for kingdom. So with the Jews. They are anxious to have a part in the government of their planned national home.

All these differences have produced great unrest. The Jewish immigration, accelerated by the Hitler action against Jews in Germany, resulted in the Arabian protest riot last October.

The Jerusalem Y. M. C. A., Mr. Heinrichs declared, was one of the few places to remain open during the trouble. The "Y," by continuing its program when schools, other institutions and shops closed their doors, was a factor in the restoration of peace, as it has been since 1878 in the preservation of it.

Under the banner of the "Y" men of 28 nationalities, all religions and sects are attending the same trade school, swimming in the same pool, exercising in a common gymnasium, listening to the same lectures and engaging in social activities in the spirit of friendliness and good will.

Jew, Christian and Moslem play tennis together, run races against each other. The lectures to which they listen are given in Hebrew, English and Arabic. The library, consisting of 12,000 volumes, comprises some of the world's best literature, including volumes of Islam, Judaism and Christianity.

Included in the program to interest and help the 1500 members, as well as non-members, are vocal, instrumental and organ concerts, dramatics and other social functions which leaven antagonism into understanding.

Has Mixed Staff

Mr. Heinrichs heads the staff which is carrying out the "Y's" endeavors to establish international good will, to create interracial justice and to develop greater coöperation among the Christian sects in Jerusalem. He is aided by a directing board of 16 Arabs, seven Englishmen and one American. Fourteen committees, composed of more than 200 men representing all nationalities, religions and sects also aid, as well as a number of volunteer workers.

The good-will work of the Jerusalem "Y" is now being carried on in a new building, considered one of the finest in the city. Built through a $1,000,000 gift from the late James N. Jarvie of Newark, N. J., it has given new strength to the program.

Dedicated last year, it is symbolical of the position the "Y" is playing in bringing about international understanding. Its Jesus Tower, with its 37-bell carillon, is one of the outstanding architectural features of the city. The building stands on a high elevation, overlooking the land conquered and reconquered 40 times in its 34 centuries.

Mr. Heinrichs has had charge of the work in the new building since it opened, as he has been general secretary since 1931. He is now dedicating himself to the task before him. A speech he delivered some time ago in New York undoubtedly best expresses his aims.

Having known the horrors of war as a World War aviator, Mr. Heinrichs said, "I happen to bear in my body the marks of the sword. And bearing those marks, I know that the sword will never settle—and has never settled—the problems that divide mankind. I want the tower of our new building in Jerusalem to constitute; for that war-ridden city, a new kind of a monument, a monument to the fact that we are there to find, through kindliness and good will and unselfish ministry, a way to bring divided peoples together."

There's a Good-Will Center in Jerusalem

Courtesy of The Christian Herald; Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, Architects — The Christian Science Monitor

Y. M. C. A. Is a New Kind of Monument

Left—The Famous "Jesus Tower" Overlooks the City and Its Environs From High Point, and Is Architecturally an Outstanding Triumph. Top—Panorama From the Tower, Showing the Dead Sea in the Distance. Lower—View of the Auditorium in the Y. M. C. A. Right Inset—W. A. Heinrichs, General Secretary of the Jerusalem "Y."

Danger Is Shown Of Making Heroes Out of Criminals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 23—Do not place reliable heroes who have stood the test of time with false idols," such as the cowardly outlaw, John Dillinger, who may temporarily occupy the front page of newspapers," said Mr. Al. G. Feeney, state safety director, in an appeal to boys and girls here.

Mr. Feeney also appealed to parents to aid children in enshrining worthy heroes in their lives, since youth is given to hero worship.

"It is disquieting," he said, "to think that American boys and girls, traditionally known for good sportsmanship, would overthrow such heroes as Washington, Edison, Bobby Jones, Knute Rockne or Babe Ruth for as cowardly an individual as Dillinger.

"Some children, influenced by adults, have said crime paid. Dillinger spent almost six years in prison for assaulting an aged man and robbing him of less than $1. He now faces the electric chair when he is less than 35 years of age and has the blood of innocent men on his hands. Does it pay?

"Newspapers owe an obligation to these boys and girls who look to the printed page for information and guidance. Newspapers by all rules of sportsmanship and common decency should stop publishing sensational headlines and false news that glorifies Dillinger and his ilk.

"There should be a code of ethics between newspapers and the police. Reporters should be admitted to police council but should not publish such information as the license numbers of those Dillinger cars, which agents worked months to establish. No news cry is worth the betrayal of police, who are combatting crime. Neither should the press belittle the honest efforts of policemen, too often illy equipped, because it is funny to do so."

Movies, by gang serials and sensational pictures that place the wrong values on crime and human activities, can breed future John Dillingers of our boys and girls to prey upon society, he said.

Dillinger Escapes Again

MERCER, Wis., April 23 (AP)—Using machine guns and rifles, John Dillinger and six companions shot their way out of an ambush early today, leaving four dead.

A veritable army of federal and state officers was unable to hold the desperado, who escaped from the Crown Point, Ind., jail with a wooden pistol. They accidentally shot one resident to death.

Law and Order Medal For Chicago Attorney

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—A prosecutor's proudest possession—the gold medal of the United States Flag Association for meritorious law enforcement—decorated Mr Thomas J. Courtney yesterday.

"As state's attorney of Cook County," the citation sent out, "he furnished a capable, courageous and determined leadership. His fearlessness and integrity have inspired a new confidence in the administration of criminal justice." The prosecutor struck out at crime of all kinds and records show successful results.

Millen-Faber Trial

Close-Ups for Jury

The jury which will decide the fate of Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber charged with the murder of patrolman Forbes McLeod, today viewed the scene of the crime in Needham, and other spots associated with it in Dorchester and Norwood.

Before leaving the court in Dedham shortly after noon Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney, briefly outlined to the jury the proposed trip and the object of viewing the various spots.

Previously a second motion by Mr. George F. Harvey, Millen attorney, to have the trial of his clients removed to a United States District Court was denied.

In Needham the jury accompanied by a retinue of lawyers, officers, and newspaper men viewed the inside of and vicinity of the Needham Trust Company, the scene of the robbery and murder on Feb. 2. The trip also took them past the fire station at Needham Heights where another patrolman, Frank Haddock, was also murdered, to the garage in Dorchester where the State charges, the car used in the holdup was stored, and to the road in Norwood where the burned car was later found.

Weirton Files Evidence Denying Forced Vote

WILMINGTON Del., April 23 (AP)—The Weirton Steel Company today filed in the Federal District Court 819 affidavits in support of its contention that it did not force its employees into voting for a company union under the NRA, as charged by the Government.

The affidavits were from members of the state police, employees and business people in the neighborhood of the Weirton steel plant in West Virginia. The Government on March 20 filed action to permanently restrain the Weirton company from interfering in a workers' election to choose representatives for collective bargaining and from changing the working conditions of employees who join union affiliations. Judge John P. Nields has fixed April 28 for the Government to make reply to the company.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Raids by Highways

About 50 bills calling for construction of or increased outlay on highways, bridges and sidewalks hang like the glittering sword of Damocles over the heads of the members of the State Board of Administration and Finance. This board, including the budget commissioner, Carl Raymond, knows these bills have the power to upset the delicately balanced budget they have planned. Not for years have so many such bills appeared, have there been so many grades to be leveled, so many bridges to be built.

Highway bills have become this year the prize, gilt-edged pork-barrel measures. There seems to be little justification for the building of roads by legislation anyway. Road-building should be an engineering job, and should not be undertaken because a certain town thinks a strip of cement would augment its tourist appeal or because a legislator thinks it would buy him votes, but because there is a real need for it. Hence a better system would seem to be the allocation of a certain amount of money to the State Public Works Department, which would determine how and where the money should be spent.

Thus engineering skill, free from pressure of constituents would design the State's highway system. And the State treasury would also be free from this form of raiding.

Taxes Over Taxes

One project to which the Massachusetts Legislature could address itself with advantage is the mitigating of the present chaos of overlapping and duplicating federal and state taxation. Federal taxes are generally levied without consideration for state taxes and vice versa. One of the first conscious efforts made by federal taxing authorities to coöperate with the states was that made in reference to the liquor taxes. The Federal Government deliberately reduced the federal tax on liquor in order that the total state-plus-federal tax should not be prohibitive.

In general a vastly improved system would be achieved if the Federal Government would assume the authority of administering the tax machinery for itself and the State, collecting all taxes and turning back to the states their proportionate share. Such a program would eliminate at least 48 expensive and overlapping state machines for the administering of taxes and would also make the Federal Government aware of the need for a fundamental integration of the whole taxing process. Giving to the Federal Government the responsibility for administering the tax system for the states should be the quickest way to educate it to the need of a coördinated and equitable system of taxation as between the states and the Federal Government.

Too Much to Expect?

The Massachusetts Legislature might either support a resolve for a federal investigation of this subject, or might appoint a special recess commission to study the issue for itself. It seems about time political leaders injected a little sensible planning into a chaotic tax system, which has occasioned so much dispute and hardship during the depression. And then the legislators might turn to the counties, those geographical cobwebs, in the main archaic throwbacks to an outmoded era, although they do provide jobs for sheriffs if the Governor can get them appointed.

Ralph M. Blagden.

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TRAVELERS from New York to the West will enjoy more convenient schedules than ever beginning next Sunday, April 29.

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Lv. New York	3.40 P.M.	6.10 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
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Yugoslavia Yields Stone Age Bullets To Harvard Picks

Roads of Roman Empire and Bronze Age Pots Also Unearthed

Stone Age sling-shot "bullets," Bronze Age pottery still bearing fingerprints made by women 5000 years ago, bones and left-overs from meals of Neolithic villagers, together with traces of crumbled luxurious Roman resorts, were reported found in Yugoslavia by a recent Harvard archæological expedition.

The complete report published today sheds further light on the work done under the leadership of Dr. Vladimir J. Fewkes, director of the Fogg Art Museum project, in listing more than 2000 possible digging sites for future expeditions in this hitherto little-known area south of the Danube.

Traces of a projecting boardwalk, an engineering marvel, built by the Romans along a rocky stretch of the Danube River attest the aggressive pioneering of the ancient Romans. The roadway reported a few weeks ago as Roman in origin is now identified as an important link in the highway system of the Emperor Trajan. Doubtless it was an important feature in his Dacian campaign, connecting all the important cities along the Danube in areas which are believed never to have been penetrated by man prior to the entry of the Romans in the first century A. D. Boat transportation was difficult in the river rapids, and so Trajan built his road on ledges hewn in solid rock, or carried by beams inserted in holes cut into precipitous chasm walls. Under aboriginal conditions a journey on foot here would have been virtually impossible.

Falling into ruin with the decay of the Roman Empire, the area was not traveled again by vehicles until a highway was completed in 1885 along the north bank of the Danube, considered an engineering feat even in modern times.

Neolithic material found in the northern sector of the valley of the southern Morava River, shows a uniform character. Fluted and banded pottery are typical. Many forms of figurines of baked clay, and small tools of bone and hard stone are common. Remains of dwellings of rectangular and round shapes with baked plaster walls, are predominant. Roman antiques including sites of cities, cemeteries and forts are abundant. Vast opportunities for field work exist almost everywhere in the eastern portion of Yugoslavia, according to Dr. Fewkes.

Hats Oust Shawls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng.—Shawls, a one-time favorite form of headgear among working-class Lancashire women, are now being slowly ousted by the more conventional hat.

Wesley Letters Laud Sentimental Poetry

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

SOME letters of John Wesley giving advice on the writing of poetry have been presented to the British Museum. These letters were addressed to a Miss Ann Tindall of Scarborough, who had sent Wesley a few of her verses.

He tells Miss Tindall to "beware of false rhymes"—such as woes, cause—choirs, powers—and other words that resemble rather than echo each other. He tells her that she "will write best when she feels most; I love Pathos above all." Finally, he says that "anything sentimental meets with general acceptance, as there are few that reason, but most can feel."

Elliott Proposes A Broader Veto To Women Voters

(Continued from Page 1)

tions in a modern world and the added veto power which would "centralize responsibility for fiscal policy."

Centralizes Authority

An executive who had any substantial legislative backing, he stated, could carry his budget through unimpaired, protected by his veto power on increases of separate items. "In the event of a veto," he added, "the original budget should stand as submitted and become law in that form unless overridden by two-thirds of Congress. The power over money bills should be entirely taken away from the Senate by constitutional amendment. The Senate is the intrenched stronghold of the sectionalism of small states, of special interests, lobbyists and pressure groups.

"The President should have the final power which is necessary to restore responsibility and meaning to our party politics. He should have the power to dissolve the House of Representatives, on any issue that he chose, one time during each two-year period of their election. If he could force them to stand for election when they overrode his veto in such matters as veterans' legislation, we should not see so much truckling to special interest groups. An election under these conditions would be decisive in one way or the other. No President would risk an appeal to the country unless he was certain of his support."

Prof. Leland M. Goodrich of the Department of Political Science and Sociology at Brown University, describing "the new nationalism" as characteristic of the national egoism which dates back to the march on Rome of 1922 and to the Bolshevist revolution, asserted it was obvious that a fundamental cause of the depression was the failure of consumption to keep pace with production.

Self-Sufficiency Costly

Taking up the question of opposition to reduction of tariff barriers, he warned against giving undue attention to extreme points of view.

"Absolute economic self-sufficiency may be possible, with the continuation of scientific progress," he said, "but few would be prepared to pay the necessary cost in higher prices and a lowered standard of living. The serious transitional readjustments in our economic life that must be made if anything approaching economic self-sufficiency is to be attained in a short time would probably necessitate the establishment of a governmental dictatorship, which, taken together with the emotions and passions aroused, might indeed endanger the existence of our democratic institutions."

Dr. Charles P. Messick, chief examiner of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, urged that all efforts be directed to the improvement of government. "We have failed," he declared, "to build up a system of public administration that can withstand the shock of prolonged economic distress and insure the continuance of the usual work of government because of citizen neglect and failure to see our problem of public administration whole."

Referring to the personnel of 4,000,000 public officials and employees in the country, which, he explained, constituted half the cost of all government, he listed the essentials of the required type of personnel as "the classification of positions on the basis of the duties performed and the responsibilities carried; a compensation play which relates public pay to levels prevailing in private employment and carrying the principle of comparable and equal pay for comparable and equal service; the selection of employees for entrance to and promotion in the service by appropriate and practical methods; a sound policy with respect to the creation of new positions; the regulation of employees, involving training, standards of performance, promotions and demotions, working hours, leaves, transfers, and the like, and the orderly separation of employees from the service, including lay-off, reduction in forces and personnel costs, suspension, removal, resignation and retirement."

Attributing the present unsatisfactory condition of civil service to the overemphasis of seniority in making promotions, Dr. George C. S. Benson of the department of government at Harvard University expressed the opinion that a possible development for public personnel agencies will be toward the system foreshadowed in the British civil service and many business organizations.

The theory of civil service as a check, he stated, must be abandoned and replaced by the theory of a public personnel agency as an aid to other departments, "one of the essential moves in the government chess game which underlying social trends and the New Deal make so increasingly complicated and important."

Miss Belle Sherwin, league president, has notified the nominating committee that she does not choose to be elected again; and for the first time in 10 years the delegates must face the problem of selecting a new leader. Their report is being awaited with tremendous interest.

Popular Prize Winner

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Royal Felicitations

Princess Sibylla Awards Prize to Her Husband.

The conclusion of the recent international sports meet in Stockholm, Sweden, was marked by an amusing event, when it fell to Princess Sibylla to present a prize to her husband, Prince Gustaf Adolf, who is the eldest son of Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf.

Big Pan American Plane Hits 181 Miles an Hour

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Slicing through the clouds at 181 miles an hour with a 16,000-pound load, the giant new four-engined clipper ship built for Pan American Airways has completed its first series of test flights in what its builders today called record-breaking fashion.

Mr. Frederick J. Neilson, president of the Sikorsky Aviation Corporation, which built the plane from specifications drawn by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and other experts, hailed it as "the fastest long-range airplane in the world."

Veterans' Sons Start Anti-Radical Groups

The "youth movement" of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, dedicated to combating injection of radicalism into public schools, was started in Massachusetts yesterday when posts of the "Sons" organization were established in Boston and Fall River.

Way to Penalize War Maker Urged at London Peace Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

and Sir John Simon, British Foreign Secretary, are having almost decisive importance in this connection. It is felt that if Britain and Italy agree on "guarantees of execution," they can yet save the Disarmament Conference, for careful examination of the French note reveals not a single door to the agreement closed, despite France's uncompromising stand on the question of Germany's rearmament.

Moreover, neutral European countries are strongly on the side of establishing a collective peace system, and their support therefore may be counted on when the Disarmament Conference reassembles on May 23.

Pan-European System Urged

For Britain, the alternative to a genuine pan-European peace system is an Anglo-French alliance. This solution has a number of influential supporters, with whom Mr. James L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer, aligned himself yesterday. But the Government still sets its face firmly against return to the system of alliances. It is believed that Italy is ready to fall in with British wishes on this point.

Thus there is a strong and growing feeling that the collective idea can still win through, now that what is at stake is becoming clearer and a more limited objective is being sought, namely, the fixing of the agreed limit for military and air armaments in Europe, with a system of economic penalties—acquiesced in by the rest of the world—for exceeding these limits.

There is no desire to ignore the wider question of aggression—in other words, war—fear of which is at the back of the French demands for "guarantees of security" in addition to "guarantees of execution." But this, it is felt, would remain covered by the League Covenant.

Meanwhile, it is pointed out, there would be far less danger of aggression if the world knew what armaments every member of the family of nations possessed and was bound to take action immediately any member began to accumulate weapons beyond the recognized needs of defense.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 23—A faintly optimistic echo has been aroused in official circles here by a statement of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Conservative leader in the British Cabinet, who declares in a newspaper article, published today, that he "does not abandon all hope of an accord which, by equalizing the aerial forces of all nations, would limit the fear and apprehension" underlying the present difficulties.

If a general agreement should prove impossible, Mr. Baldwin says, efforts should be continued to obtain an arrangement between the neighboring countries of western Europe. Such an accord, he believed, should include limitation of aerial bombardment to certain zones and limitation and equalization of the air forces of at least the principal powers of western Europe.

Although the French Government continues to affirm that the disarmament convention should be European in scope and accompanied by guarantees of security founded on the League of Nations, at the same time it is officially indicated that "when France has received assurance that Britain would be at its side in case of unprovoked aggression, the disarmament convention will be easy to agree upon." That Britain is beginning to be seriously concerned over the danger of air attacks, is alleged here to be the first step toward complete realization that ultimate safety for both remains subordinated to a defensive alliance.

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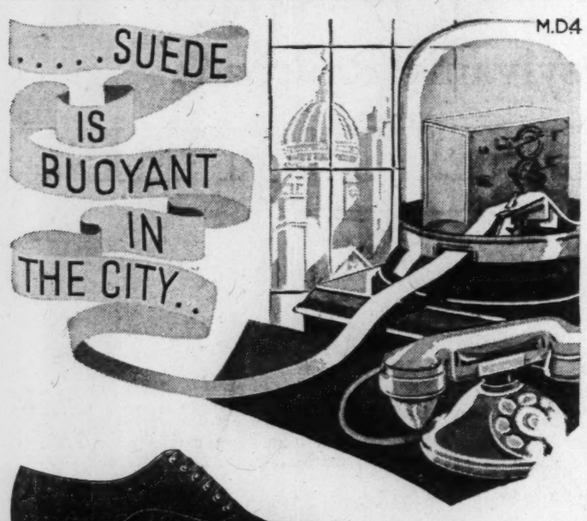

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JEAN: Dolling himself up to please his new secretary.
TIM: Don't take any notice of her, Helen, she's pulling my leg. I've got a new suit on and she's feeling proud of me.
HELEN: Very nice, too. I suppose you're Savile Row and all that.
TIM: Huh! You forget that I've got to keep Jean in clothes as well.
JEAN: He's bought three new suits in one breath. I'll bet that's 30 guineas—wallop!
TIM: Not at my new tailors.
JEAN: New tailors—Tim, you are keeping things from me!
TIM: If I'd told you where I was going your snobbish little soul would be horrified.
HELEN: This grows more and more curious. Where did you go?
TIM: The Fifty Shilling Tailors.
JEAN: What?
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Old Boston Bank Marks 150 Years Of Active Service

First National Traces Its Ancestry to Second Bank in U. S.

The First National Bank of Boston today celebrates 150 years of organization.

Massive walls, gigantic pillars, domed ceilings have long since supplanted humble offices that housed this experiment in 1784. That was just after the Governor, who became famous for signing great documents, affixed his "John Hancock" to a charter incorporating the Massachusetts Bank.

These early struggles are only memories, today, flickering among the exhibitions at the bank's lavish headquarters on Milk Street. The old, side by side with the new, emphasizes the remarkable growth of an institution that began with a capital investment of $300,000—the current fiscal year records show resources of nearly $700,000,000.

July 5, 1784, was a gala day when the bank threw open its doors in "a handsome brick building" on the east side of Long Acre, now Tremont Street. Prosperity marked it from the start. Business men, heretofore their own loaning agencies, readily supported the new venture, promising to take a heavy weight off their shoulders and setting up a ready source of cash for industrial expansion.

So the second bank in the American colonies grew and grew, weathering the first depression eight years after its start, riding through the emergencies following the wars of 1812 and between the states, holding its ground in the face of the 1837 depression. Calmly, with veteran instincts, it meets the challenge of the current slump.

Widening horizons necessitated several changes of location, always within the vicinity of Boston's great banking district on State Street. Its continual expansion kept pace with the nation's development from a seafaring age into a railroad era. It followed the growth of Boston from a thriving seaport of 17,000 people into a great metropolis.

To this institution the nation pays honor as among the first to devise a system of businesslike banking to wipe out the old evils of borrowing with no clear assurance of repayment.

Its bold stand for sound banking set the example of conservatism that has become traditionally New England.

Success gave spurs to competition. The regular dividends paid by the Massachusetts Bank prompted plans for rival banks. Result—the dotting of New England with small inland organizations. Then came a series of mergers, the changing of the bank's name to The First National Bank of Boston and ultimately an affiliation of trust companies and banks that now come under the wing of the original corporation.

This is the history written into the assortment of exhibitions at the bank's headquarters. There are original drafts drawn on the bank. There is a reproduction of a colonial home such as one of the original influential customers lived in. Early records and documents curl their worn pages beneath glass cases. Pictures of the early bank presidents adorn the walls.

And in one corner, the original fire bucket that hung in the Massachusetts Bank reminds the visitor that a lot of water has gone under the bridge in 150 years.

A Contrast in Banking

Left Photo by Bourke-White

Today and Yesterday in Conservative New England

Left—Main Floor of First National Bank of Boston. Right—Type of Old-Time Counting Room of Dignified Merchants of Eighteenth Century.

The Dance

Dressin' Up

If Mme. Olga d'Allaz's array of authentic peasant costumes could but set a universal style, this would be a brighter and better world. For what woman could be petulant or unreasonable, clad in such gala garb? And as everybody knows, on the amiability of womankind hangs the good-humor of the children, including men folk.

An audience of women, dressed in the conventional drabness of correct taste, was held spellbound at the Fine Arts Theater on Saturday morning by a spectacular fashion-show of what the well-dressed peasant of Mittel-Europa is wearing. The wonder is how they do their housework. No doubt the flowery skirts and be-ribboned headpieces are not always so fresh as the samples in Mme. d'Allaz's private collection, or are worn only on holiday.

Mme. d'Allaz illustrated the milieu in which the peasant dress is worn by anecdotes, folk songs and suggestions of native dance steps. Roumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Turkey were the countries touched upon.

Ascending to royalty, the program concluded with an impressive robe of a Byzantine princess that would make a lovely negligée—in a boudoir grand enough to set it off. A vibrantly colorful dress rehearsal, obviously designed for the women's club circuit, that could well be repeated for a children's entertainment. It's a pity there weren't more of them in the audience.

This was the Fourth Unusual Saturday morning in the series presented by the Art Cinema Guild and the Aaron Richmond Artist's Service. The fifth and last will be a talk by Dr. Miriam Frances Skirball on "The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas," by Gertrude Stien. This, ladies, is your home assignment for the week. Read it and be prepared. M. L.

Newton Opens Drive To Improve Movies Shown to Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., April 23—Thoughtful residents of many communities, particularly parents, are alive to the menace of improper motion pictures. It remains for Newton to do something to combat them.

Ultimately there will be moving picture theaters catering to those who demand better pictures and other theaters catering to those who want cheap pictures, said Mr. John Lund, superintendent of schools, addressing residents inaugurating a drive for better moving pictures.

On Mr. Lund's motion, the group organized into a study council on moving pictures.

The council will build up family programs to be shown on certain nights; give publicity to exceptionally good photoplays, stop salacious advertising and titles, and will suggest that Newton parents have their children see only pictures which are suitable.

Theaters

"Her Majesty the Widow"

Unusual interest attaches to the current production, at the Hollis Street Theater in Boston of "Her Majesty the Widow," a comedy by John Charles Brownell. This interest concerns the play, its performance and above all, its audience. For the performance has been cleverly adapted to the style of the play, and both have been deftly designed to appeal to what seems to be a new public.

The play is an adaptation for these times of an old formula. The characters are all recognizable types: The heroine who has kept alive in her heart the flame of a love a quarter-century old; the hero who has never forgoten; the devoted friend who proposes without hope for the one hundredth time; the adventuress who has the heroine's son in her clutches; the comic juvenile; the ingénue, and of course the comic maid. The situations are absolutely sure-fire. In fine, the play is pure hokum.

There is only one thing to do with such a play, and that is to play it to the hilt. And that is what is done in this instance by Miss Pauline Frederick, who has staged the production and who is starred. It is really a joy to watch the result. Strictly speaking, from the viewpoint of the highest histrionic art, the thing is overacted. But that is precisely what it needs. Miss Frederick never misses a chance. Every point is made. Tender passages come tenderly over the footlights, and the audience is tense. Comedy points hit the listeners between the eyes, and they rock with laughter. Miss Frederick builds up not only her own situations and lines, but builds up also those of her colleagues—who, by the way, are excellently cast. But it is evident that the direction is what has produced this performance, so well timed and accented. The final curtain is a delight.

For the experienced playgoer all this is perhaps a little obvious; unless indeed he is sufficiently interested in the theater to enjoy watching the wheels go round. Personally, we enjoyed it, because we enjoy seeing people work who know their job. But to the audience for whom the production is intended it has the glamour that the theater had for us all, 30 years ago. It is as if the theater were starting all over, at the beginning. Is not this a good omen? People who have been restricted to motion pictures are now able to see a stage production at approximately the same cost. A new audience, perhaps, is being built for the theater. L. A. S.

Pittsburgh Aviators Off for Forest Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 23—Two Pittsburgh aviators are flying southward to begin a vast government aerial survey of 2000 square miles of national forest in Kentucky and Tennessee. They are Mr. Russell P. Hay, of the Aerial Surveys of Pittsburgh, and Mr. Norman Uttenweiler.

Most of their work will be done at an altitude of 20,000 feet, over the Kentucky mountains and the Big Smokies of Tennessee, whose elevation is more than 6000 feet. The fliers will make their bases at a golf course in Sterns, Ky., the only available landing field in the radius of their activities.

Kelvinator Reports Profit

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Kelvinator Corporation had March quarter net profit of $305,517, contrasting with loss of $330,688 a year ago. For the six months ended March 31 the company showed net loss of $36,419, compared with loss of $660,882 for the corresponding 1933 period.

King Carol Gains By Stiff Penalty On Conspirators

Roumanian Cabinet Gets New Prestige by Quick Action of Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, April 23—Reinforcement of Roumanian army discipline and condemnation of the mixing of officers in politics will, it is believed, result from the maximum sentences of 10 years' imprisonment imposed yesterday on eight army officers, accused of having formed a conspiracy against the King and the Roumanian Government.

The trial reversed the widely held view that the officers had staged a coup against King Carol, and revealed it as the attempt of a handful of men to gain personal advantages.

The trial was held in the soldiers' barracks on the edge of Bucharest. The press was given every facility to follow the case and the censor allowed a full report in the daily papers, with only minor restrictions.

The eight officers and five civilians on trial were allowed to speak to their lawyers, friends and relatives in the court room, and even with the Monitor representative, whom they assured that they were innocent and unswervingly loyal to King Carol. They were permitted to call an unlimited number of witnesses, who freely expressed their good opinions of the accused.

The accused denied everything before the court, but contradicted one another. The evidence showed that, in their preliminary declarations made before the investigators, where each one was examined separately, they admitted having planned to overthrow the Government by force and to set up a dictatorship.

It is emphasized that the men behind the plot were without influence in the army. The speed of the trial is believed to have strengthened the position of the Government and the Throne and to have lessened the possibility of a dictatorship. Nevertheless many Roumanian people are thought to be still dissatisfied with the "unconstitutional" methods of their King, on the ground that he gives too much power to personal friends, particularly to Madame Lupescu.

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The cloth is gabardine, of course, and the colour medium fawn. Raincoats in the judgment of Meakers must be cut with distinction, that is, they must look well in addition to being shower-proof, rain-resistant. And they must allow the body to breathe, as a wise friend of mine very wisely says.
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MANSHOPS — LONDON AND PROVINCES

Local National Baseball Season Opens Tomorrow

Braves Celebrate Home Opening by Meeting Brooklyn Club

Boston's baseball public gets its first chance to see the Braves in action during the regular National League campaign tomorrow, when the Tribe celebrates its home opening for the 1934 season by meeting Casey Stengel's Brooklyn Dodgers at Braves Field. Although the Red Sox actually opened the local diamond season last week, the usual first-day ceremony will take place tomorrow afternoon, with Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, throwing out the first ball.

Somewhat in the shadow of the much-publicized Red Sox, the Braves have been playing good baseball in Brooklyn and New York, despite the fact that they lost three out of five games. After losing the opener to the Dodgers, 8 to 7, the Tribe came back the following day behind tight pitching by Fred Frankhouse and Huck Betts, and beat their Brooklyn rivals, 3 to 2. The third and deciding game at Flatbush was a seven-inning tie.

Ben Cantwell was Manager Bill McKechnie's selection to open the three-game Giants series, but Ben was decidedly off form and the Braves lost again. On Saturday, Carl Hubbell shut out our local Tribesmen, 2 to 0. Yesterday, however, was a different story for McKechnie's team coasted to a 6-to-5 victory over the World Champions, who were handed their first defeat of the year.

The Braves will undoubtedly line up tomorrow afternoon with Buck Jordan at first base, Marty McManus at second, Arthur Whitney at third, Bill Urbanski at shortstop, Hal Lee in left field, Wally Berger in center and Joe Mowry in right, with Frank Hogan behind the plate. Ben Cantwell will probably pitch, although Tom Zachary is ready and may get the call.

Lee started the season at second base, but McKechnie had to take him out of there. Lee was hitting so hard, however, that he was put right into the outfield. Marty McManus, the popular veteran who managed the Red Sox last year, is playing a bang-up game around the keystone bag. Randy Moore will be on the sidelines for a day or two. Wally Berger clicked his first home run yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Joe Mowry, who is substituting for Moore, missed one by inches.

Brooklyn is in third place at the present moment, but the Braves don't think they will be for long. Hack Wilson, Johnny Frederick, Joe Stripp, Sam Leslie and Al Lopez are a few favorites who will come here with the club.

Three games are scheduled with the Dodgers, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday, Saturday and Sunday the world champion Giants come here for a series, and if the Braves show anything at all against Brooklyn, the week-end games should be interesting, financially or otherwise.

Root Named Freshman Coach

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 23 (AP)—Reginald D. Root '26, last year's head coach of football at Yale University, has been appointed head freshman coach of football for 1934. The announcement, made Saturday, also named Root's assistants as William H. Neale '25S, Theodore P. Avery '32 and Frederick W. Loeser '31. Neale, who will be backfield coach, played football here on the 1932 team and is secretary of intercollege athletics. Avery, the end coach, was end on the 1930 team, and Loeser, who will be in charge of the second freshman team, played center and guard on the teams of 1928, 1929 and 1930. Stewart P. Scott '28 is named head coach of the junior varsity team, and his assistant will be Century A. Milstead '26. Scott was end on the varsity team in 1925, 1926 and 1927, and was on the junior varsity staff last year. Milstead, former all-American tackle, was on the team captained by W. N. Mallory in 1923. Edward P. Foster, a former Union College student at Schenectady, N. Y., now in the law school, will be head coach of the 150-pound varsity squad, assisted by Clyde Engle, freshman baseball coach. The announcement completes the personnel of Yale's football staffs.

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U. S. Foils Final Wednesday; Levis Is Not Defending

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Leo Nunes, New York Athletic Club, former champion, Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencing Club of Paterson, N. J., and Hugh Alessandroni and William J. Block of The Fencers Club of New York will fight out the United States foils championship on Wednesday at the Hotel Astor, as the result of the preliminary rounds of the title tourney, contested yesterday at N. Y. A. C.

Joseph Levis of Boston did not defend, but will try to appear for the international match against Great Britain, for the Colonel Robert M. Thompson Trophy, next week.

Boston was well represented by John G. Hurd of the Harvard University team, winner of the intercollegiate individual title, who qualified in the first round, but was eliminated after a fine battle in the semifinals. He still lacks the experience to reach the top, but showed well in spite of this.

The 14 candidates who appeared were first divided into two strips, with four qualifying for the semifinal strip of eight. The strips were as follows:

Strip One—Leo Nunes, New York A. C.; Jose R. de Capriles, University Fencers, and Hugh Alessandroni, Fencers Club of New York, qualifiers; Gilbert Kerlin, Harvard University, New England division; Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers Club, New Jersey division; Ralph W. Bristol, Michigan State College, Michigan division, and Philip Shakespeare, Philadelphia Sword Club, Pennsylvania division. Dow was first to qualify, with 5 to 1; with Nunes, Alessandroni and de Capriles, with three victories each, the others.

Strip Two—Dernell Every, New York A. C.; Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers, and William J. Block, Fencers Club, New York, qualifiers; John G. Hurd, Harvard University, New England; John R. Huffman, New York A. C., Connecticut division; Lieut.-Commander Leonard Doughty, U. S. Navy, and R. H. Agnew, Philadelphia Sword Club, Pennsylvania. Huffman, better known as a sabre man, qualified first, with the elder de Capriles and Block next in order. Hurd and Every were tied in bouts, with three victories each, but the Harvard star nosed out the former intercollegiate title holder, by the margin of one touch, 22 against 23.

In the semifinal round, Nunes won all five bouts that he fought, while his bouts with Alessadroni and Dow were rendered unnecessary when they both qualified also. The fourth place was settled when Block beat Miguel de Capriles in the final bout, 5 to 3, and qualified over him. Alessandroni lost only to Hurd, and Dow lost to Alessandroni and Block.

The épée rounds up to the final will be fought this evening, with the sabre rounds tomorrow, both at the N. Y. A. C.

Peet Defending Handball Crown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLYN, N. Y., April 23—The United States senior four-wall hard-ball handball championships of the Amateur Athletic Union got under way on Saturday at the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., when 16 candidates for the singles title began the competition, with Eric Peet of the home club, the defending champion, heading the list.

All but one of the victors was a member of the home club, the solitary exception being James V. Ryan of the Brooklyn Handball Club, who won easily from Clarence Cisin of the home club.

William Lauro, better known as a soft-ball expert, essayed the hard-ball game for the first time, and had a hard battle with William Ryan, also of the Brooklyn Handball Club, before he emerged victor by a score of 21-16, 20-21, 21-20. Peet also had a battle before he came through, after an easy win in the first game from Patrick O'Callahan, also of Brooklyn Central, when the latter led all the way until the score stood at 19-9 in the second game. But the champion, who had come on from Toledo, where he is now living, then turned loose a two-handed spurt that enabled him to win at 21-10, 21-20.

The doubles will be held over until the completion of the singles, which will continue tonight.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	3	1	.750
New York	3	2	.600
Boston	3	3	.500
Philadelphia	3	3	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	2	.500
Washington	3	4	.429
Chicago	1	3	.250

Results April 21

Boston 9, New York 6.
Philadelphia 7, Washington 2.
Other games postponed.

Results April 22

New York 8, Boston 1.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit at Cleveland, postponed.

Torrance Betters Mark

BATON ROUGE, La., April 22 (AP)—Jack Torrance, giant Louisiana State University athlete, Saturday again exceeded his own unofficial world record mark with the 16-pound shot by getting off a heave of 53ft. 6½in. in the L. S. U.-Mississippi University dual track meet here Saturday. The distance exceeded his best previous competitive performance by one-half inch.

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Sporting Around the Hub

THAT record-breaking crowd of 44,631 baseball fans at new Yawkey Park to see the Red Sox and Yankees yesterday is a personal tribute of Boston fandom to Thomas A. Yawkey, Red Sox owner, who has rebuilt both the park and the team. A five-day total of nearly 146,000 should help pay the interest on some of the money invested.

The Women's Golf Association four-ball play starts this week, with added interest due to the new changes. The districts have been rearranged and there will be only six teams of nine players each. A fourth-team division will help increase the interest.

College baseball carries a mid-season schedule around Boston this week, with the headline attraction bringing Columbia to Harvard tomorrow in an Eastern Intercollegiate League doubleheader. Maine at Northeastern Wednesday will be worth looking in on, and again the next day the Northeastern nine will entertain Colby. Two good games are billed Friday, Bates at Boston College and Amherst at Harvard. Saturday is an all-Boston day, with Tufts at Northeastern and B. C. at Boston University.

Mrs. Thatcher R. Kimball of Brush Hill Road, Milton, Mass., has done a splendid thing in underwriting the reconstruction of the Yankee, Boston's representative candidate for the defense of the America's Cup. Mrs. Kimball's father, Charles J. Paine, was part owner of the cup defender Puritan. Plans call for the Yankee to carry 407 feet more sail than it did in 1930. Incidentally, James C. Gray, chairman of the race committee of the Eastern Yacht Club, announced that the club would repeat the experiment of four years ago and hold one or more races for the class J sloops off Newport.

An anonymous gift of a new racing shell to Harvard rowing has been announced by William J. Bingham, athletic director of Harvard. It will be constructed in the Newell boathouse by Harvard employes. The work begins today.

Harvard's rugby teams turned the tables on the New York rugbyists on Soldiers Field Saturday, the varsity drubbing the N. Y. R. C. first team, 9 to 0, and the Crimson jayvees beating the second New York team, 12 to 5.

The annual Greater Boston Intercollegiate Track and Field meet for varsity and freshman teams will be conducted in the Harvard Stadium, Friday and Saturday. There have been 216 varsity entries and 155 freshman entries, making a total of 371 to compete. Four teams will compete for varsity honors, Harvard, Northeastern, Boston College and M. I. T. Boston University will not compete in either division, but Tufts will enter a freshman team.

Not more than a half point separated the first and second boats at the end on the two-day week-end Dinghy regatta on the Charles River Basin course between the Harvard and Cottage Farm Bridges. The winner was Fancy Pants, owned by Francis B. Campbell of Larchmont, with Mary Anna Vail of Locust Valley as crew. Plover, owned and sailed alternately by the two proprietors, C. Raymond Hunt, designer, and Waldo Howland of the Boston Dinghy Club, was second. Consternation, owned by William J. Strawbridge, placed third. The sailing conditions on Sunday were not so good as Saturday's, but a good time was had by all.

Lyman Tops World Shotput Records In College Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., April 23—Led by John C. Lyman '34, Stanford swept to a 81-to-50 victory over the University of California here Saturday in the forty-second annual track meet between the two schools. On his first try in the shotput Lyman sent the ball out 54 ft. 1in. to better the existing world record by more than a foot. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by Kiesel (C.); second, Thoms (S.); third, Willson (S.). Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Kiesel (C.); second, Williams (S.); third, Thoms (S.). Time—21.3s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Blackman (S.); second, Leek (C.); third, Dellinger (S.). Time—8.8s.

880-Yard Run—Won by Brase (C.); second, Nimmo (S.); third, Hickerson (C.). 1m. 55.6s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Nimmo (S.); second, Raftery (C.); third, Kitchell (C.). Time—4m. 23.5s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Fowler (C.); second, Lucas (C.); third, Asevedo (S.). Time—9m. 47.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by Klopstock (S.); second, Meier (S.); third, Coe (C.). Time—14.6s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Tie for first between Meier (S.) and Klopstock (S.); third, Coe (C.). Time—24s.

Relay—Won by Stanford team composed of Dear, Burris, Dellinger and Blackman. Time—3m. 15.5s.

Running High Jump—Won by Thompson (C.); tie for second between Arthur (S.) and Schween (S.). Height—6ft. ⅞in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Clark (C.), 24ft. 4¼in.; second, Zaches (S.), 23ft. 5in.; third, Treadwell (C.), 23ft. 1½in.

Pole Vault—Won by Deacon (S.), 13ft. 6in.; tie for second between Vantrees (C.) and Haskell (C.), 13ft.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Lyman (S.), 54ft. 1in.; second, Dun (S.), 51ft. ¾in.; third, Meek (C.), 48ft. 4⅝in.

Discus Throw—Won by Dunn (S.), 152ft. 6¾in.; second, Lyman (S.), 148ft. 7⅝in.; third, Buller (S.), 139ft. 2½in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Mottrams (S.), 219ft. 1in.; second, Beatty (S.), 181ft. 5¼in.; third, Fitzgerald, 180ft. 4½in.

College Baseball Results

Amherst 4, Clark 1.
Boston 4, Brown 3.
Bucknell 9, Drexel 8.
Carleton 16, Gustavus Adolphus 15.
Chicago 14, Notre Dame 12.
Colby 11, Bowdoin 10.
Colgate 30, Oswego N. S. 4.
Cornell 9, Princeton 4.
Dartmouth 8, Lowell T. S. 0.
Dickinson 3, Delaware 1.
Duke 7, North Carolina State 6.
E. Stroudsburg 5, Trenton U. C. 3.
Fordham 6, Columbia 5.
Furman 8, Clemson 7.
Gettysburg 12, Annapolis 5.
Haverford 7, Phila. S. of O. 3.
Holy Cross 13, Manhattan 2.
Illinois 5, Wisconsin 1.
Illinois Wesleyan 7, Millikin 5.
Iowa 5, Iowa S. C. 2.
Kansas State 30, Missouri 8.
Lafayette 7, Swarthmore 2.
Long Island 23, Pratt 6.
Michigan 7, Northwestern 5.
Mississippi St. 25, Louisiana St. 6.
New Hampshire 3, Worcester P. I. 1.
Northeastern 20, Upsala 0.
Ohio State 6, Indiana 4.
Pennsylvania 1, Yale 0.
Penn. State 8, Susquehanna 7.
Princeton 5, Cornell 4.
Providence 6, St. John's 2.
Purdue 8, Minnesota 7.
Rhode Island 6, Brooklyn 5.
Springfield 9, Vermont 0.
Tufts 2, Harvard 1.
Villanova 5, Ursinus 1.
Wake Forest 4, Davidson 1.
West Point 10, Middlebury 3.
Williams 7, Mass. State 4

College Lacrosse Results

Annapolis 13, Penn State 3.
Boston L. C. 10, New Hampshire 9.
Harvard 10, Boston 1.
Hobart 7, Union 6.
Johns Hopkins 8, Mt. Washington 6.
Maryland 6, Washington 0.
Mohawk Club 3, Colgate 1.
Montclair A. C. 7, Lafayette 2.
Princeton 10, Pennsylvania 2.
Rutgers 3, Stevens Tech 3.
Syracuse 17, Cornell 7.
West Point 11, Swarthmore 1.
Yale 8, Brown 2.

International League

Results April 21

Montreal 12, Syracuse 8.
Rochester 6, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 5, Albany 3.
Newark 3, Buffalo 2.

Results April 22

Albany 6, Buffalo 5 (10 innings).
Buffalo 6, Albany 1 (7 innings).
Baltimore 4, Montreal 2.
Baltimore 11, Montreal 7.
Syracuse 6, Toronto 5.
Newark 6, Rochester 2.

Telegraphic Bowling

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—J. Koran of Omaha, Neb., won first place in the American Legion telegraphic bowling tournament, rolling 701, to beat out J. Hunt of Indianapolis, by one point. V. Larson and W. Mooney of Chicago, won the doubles with 1413. The Syracuse, N. Y., Post 41, first team, won the five-man event, finished last week, with 3211. A Crabb, Decatur, Ill., was third in the singles with 694, followed by E. Downes, Syracuse, N. Y., 679 and J. Criningen, Decatur, Ill., 678.

Peden and Audy Win Race

MONTREAL, April 23 (AP)—Successfully staving off every rival bid in the closing hours, the All-Canadian team of William (Torchy) Peden of Victoria and Jules Audy of Montreal Saturday night won Montreal's six-day bike race. Peden and Audy flashed into undisputed possession of the lead in the final hour and samely protected it to the end to win by one lap from the Franco-Canadian combination of Alf Letourner of France and Henri Lepage of Montreal.

Meyer Drives to Victory

ASCOT SPEEDWAY, LOS ANGELES, April 23 (AP)—Louie Meyer of Southgate, Calif., the 1933 Indianapolis 500-mile champion, won the 150-mile road race over the hilly Ascot course here yesterday, finishing 100 yards ahead of Ted Horn, Los Angeles. The winner's time was 2h. 56m. 40s.

College Rugby Results

Harvard 9, N. Y. Rugby Club 0.
Princeton 6, Yale 3.

Cleveland R. C. And New York A. C. Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23—In the opening battles of the annual championship tournament of the Indoor Polo Association of America here Saturday night, the New York Athletic Club defeated the Chicago Riding Club 9 to 8, and the Cleveland Riding Club defeated the Boulder Brook Polo Club 11 to 5.

Overtime was required for the victory of the Gotham team. They were brought from behind in the last seconds of play by a goal by C. C. Coombs Jr., No. 1, tieing at 8 to 8. The same lad scored immediately upon the opening of the second period, ending the contest. He counted five goals all told, and his pony one. The Chicago attack was led by W. H. Nicholls Jr., No. 1, who sent six shots true to the mark. The summary:

New York A. C.	Chicago R. C.
No. 1—W. G. Reynolds	W. H. Nicholls, Jr.
No. 2—C. C. Coombs, Jr.	H. J. Lorber
Back—A. B. Borden	Lieut. L. G. Smith

Score—New York A. C. 9, Chicago R. C. 8. Goals—Coombs 5, Reynolds 3, Borden 2, Reynold's pony, Coomb's pony for New York; Nicholls 6, Lorber, Smith for Chicago. Fouls—Borden 2, Smith 2, Lorber, Nicholls. Referee—George A. Bates.

Receiving two goals by handicap, Cleveland proceeded to build it up without much lost time. They scored three times in the first chukker and led, 4½ to minus ½. Cleveland advanced three more goals in the second inning, while Boulder got one. The latter proved stronger in the last two periods, W. D. Fergus No. 1, was the star for Cleveland, scoring five goals. Wedin Ford led Boulder with three.

Cleveland	Boulder Brook
No. 1—W. D. Fergus	Merrill Fink
No. 2—A. Z. Baker	Edwin Ford
Back—Henry Evinger	John Loeb

Score—Cleveland R. C. 11, Boulder Brook P. C. 5. Goals—Fergus 5, Baker 3, Evinger 2, for Cleveland; Ford 3, Fink 2, Loeb 1 for Boulder. Fouls—Evinger 2, Ford 1, Loeb 1. Referee—George A. Bates.

English League—First Division

London, April 23
By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

	W	D	L	GF	GA	Pts
Arsenal	24	8	8	71	45	56
Huddersfield Town	20	10	9	81	57	50
Tottenham H.	20	7	14	75	53	47
Derby County	17	11	13	68	52	45
Blackburn R.	18	7	16	71	78	43
Manchester City	16	11	13	59	69	43
Second Division						
Grimsby Town	26	5	9	95	87	57
Bolton W.	20	8	12	72	53	48
Preston N. E.	21	6	13	68	52	48
Brentford	20	7	13	78	59	47
Bradford	22	2	16	82	65	46
Port Vale	18	7	15	57	53	43
Third Division—Northern Section						
Chesterfield	26	6	8	82	43	58
Barnsley	25	8	7	112	59	58
Stockport	24	8	7	113	50	56
Walsall	22	7	11	90	56	51
Doncaster	20	9	11	76	57	49
Wrexham	21	5	14	94	69	47
Third Division—Southern Section						
Norwich City	25	9	6	88	49	59
Reading	20	12	8	77	47	52
Queens P. Rangers	23	6	11	64	47	52
Coventry City	20	11	9	91	54	51
Bristol Rovers	19	10	11	75	47	48
Lutontown	19	10	11	77	61	48
Scottish League—First Division						
Motherwell	29	4	5	97	45	62
Rangers	28	5	2	110	37	61
Queens of the South	21	2	13	73	74	44
Aberdeen	18	7	12	88	55	43
Celtic	16	11	9	71	51	43
Hearts	16	10	11	84	58	42
Kilmarnock	17	8	12	71	62	42
Second Division						
Dunfermline	20	4	10	90	52	44
Arbroath	20	4	10	83	53	44
Albion Rovers	19	5	9	71	45	43
Stenhousemuir	18	4	12	70	73	40
Morton	17	5	12	67	64	39
Dumbarton	17	3	14	67	68	37

College Track Results

Amherst 94 2-3, Haverford 32 1-3.
Annapolis 80½, Maryland 45½.
Brown 69 1-3, R. I. State 65 2-3.
Clemson 77, South Carolina 45.
Davidson 67, Virginia Tech 59.
Dickinson 88½, Bucknell 44½.
Duke 81 1-3, Washington & Lee 44 2-3.
Lehigh 65½, Western Chester 51½.
Marquette 73, Wisconsin 58.
North Carolina 78¾, Virginia 47¼.
S. I. Teachers 51, Western Tech 39.
Southern California 87, U. C. L. A. 44.
Stanford 81, California 50.
Tufts 79½, Mass. State 55½.
Union 81, Swarthmore 45.
West Point 81, Boston College 45.

Pacific Coast League

Results April 21

Hollywood 3, Seattle 0.
Seattle 4, Hollywood 3 (7 innings).
Missions 11, Portland 2.
Missions 9, Portland 1 (7 innings).
Los Angeles 13, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 6, Oakland 1 (7 innings).
San Francisco 2, Sacramento 1.
(Second game postponed.)

Results April 22

Los Angeles 4, Oakland 0.
Sacramento 4, San Francisco 0.
Hollywood 8, Seattle 6.
Missions 18, Portland 10.

Eighth Chess Game Adjourned

FREIBURG, Ger., April 23 (AP)—Play was adjourned yesterday in the eighth game of the world championship chess match between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine and E. D. Bogoljubow, to be resumed today. After 40 moves had been recorded, experts regarded Bogalojubow's position as slightly superior. The score is Dr. Alekhine 2, Bogoljubow 0, drawn 5, adjourned 1.

College Golf Results

Cornell 4, Pennsylvania 3.
Delaware 4, Fordham 3.
Northwestern 25, Armour 2.
West Point 8½, Swarthmore ½.
Yale 4, Lehigh 2.

Retains Soccer Title

PHILADELPHIA, April 22 (AP)—The Philadelphia-American soccer team Saturday retained its national amateur title by defeating the Heidelberg club of Pittsburgh, 3 to 1.

Shields Victor Over Grant In Five-Set Final

Allison and Lott Win the Doubles in Mason and Dixon Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 23—Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., came close to winning the fourteenth annual Mason and Dixon tennis championship at the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club over the week-end, but was stopped three games from victory in the final by tall Francis X. Shields of New York, 2—6, 1—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4. Shields won only 23 games to Grant's 25. Grant even outpointed the first ranking player in the United States by 157 to 152.

Grant, 5ft. 4in. in height, got into the final round Saturday by defeating the California giant, Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, who is no less than 6ft. 4in. tall. The score was 2—6, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1. The defeat marked Stoefen's first this year. This match was continued from Friday because of rain. At the time of postponement Stoefen was leading 6—2, 2—3.

Shields vs. Rainville

Shields and Marcel Rainville of Montreal were set-all on Friday when rain stopped the match. But on Saturday Shields raced through two sets, dropping only two games, to win the match at 6—3, 6—8, 6—1, 6—1.

Jane Sharp of Pasadena, Calif., captured the women's singles honors when she defeated Katherine Winthrop of Boston, 6—3, 8—6, on Saturday. Then on Sunday Miss Sharp and Norma Taubele of New York captured the women's doubles crown by defeating Kay Winthrop and Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., 6—3, 2—6, 6—4. Miss Sharp also won the mixed doubles final with Stoefen. They defeated Miss LeBoutillier and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—3, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, took the men's doubles title when they defeated their taller opponents, Shields and Stoefen, 7—9, 8—4, 6—4, 6—3. The Shields-Stoefen combination won the title last year.

The final-round battle between Grant and Shields found the little Atlantan outwitting the tall New Yorker with a sudden change of pace, driving deep to the corners and then dropping the ball over the net. Grant lost control of himself and game later when, on making an error, he would slam the ball into the backstop or throw his racket. Shields held match point five times, but continuing to play a cool game, finally put over the winning shot.

Mason and Dixon Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Calif., 2—6, 6—2, 6—8, 6—4, 6—1.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated Marcel Rainville, Montreal, 6—3, 6—8, 6—1, 6—1.

Final Round

Shields defeated Grant, 2—6, 1—6, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Berkeley Bell and Donald Stralem, New York, 6—4, 6—4.

Marcel Rainville, Montreal, and Walter Martin, Toronto, defeated Fred C. Baggs and Armand Bruneau, New York, 6—3, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Edward and W. P. Fuller, Salem, Mass., 6—3, 6—3.

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and J. Gilbert Hall, New York, defeated Craig Biddle and W. C. Wright, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Allison and Lott defeated Rainville and Martin, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

Shields and Stoefen defeated Grant and Hall, 6—3, 6—4, 9—7.

Final Round

Allison and Lott defeated Shields and Stoefen, 7—9, 6—4, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., defeated Katherine Winthrop, Boston, 6—3, 8—6.

Doubles—Quarterfinal Round

Katherine Winthrop, Boston, and Florence LeBoutillier, Westbury, N. Y., defeated Hortense and Marion Clark, Boston, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. F. X. Shields, New York, and Serita Bartlett, Boston, won from Jean Schweppe and Mary Reed, Chicago, by default.

Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif., and Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. W. H. Clyde and Marion Myrick, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Grace P. Surber, Jackson Heights, N. Y., and Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., defeated Mrs. A. V. Kaltenborn and Anais Kaltenborn, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Katherine Winthrop and Florence LeBoutillier defeated Mrs. Shields and Serita Bartlett, 6—2, 8—6.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Grace Surber and Eliza Coxe, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Katherine Winthrop and Florence LeBoutillier, 6—2, 5—7, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—Semifinal Round

Florence LeBoutillier and R. Berkeley Bell defeated Norma Taubele and Marcel Rainville, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Jane Sharp and Lester Stoefen defeated Katherine Winthrop and Thomas J. Mangan Jr., by default.

Final Round

Jane Sharp and Stoefen defeated Florence LeBoutillier and R. Berkeley Bell, 6—2, 6—4.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 7, Georgetown 2.
Bradley 6, Elmhurst 0.
Brown 9, Boston College 0.
Cornell 9, Colgate 0.
Dickinson 6, Temple 5.
Haverford 6, Hamilton 3.
Illinois 4, Washburn 2.
Lehigh 8, Muhlenberg 1.
North Central 4, DeKalb T. 2.
Northwestern 5, Iowa 1.
Princeton 6, 7th Regiment 6.
Rutgers 5, West Point 4.
Swarthmore 4, Union 3.
Western State 9, Notre Dame 0.
Yale 8, Amherst 1.

Princeton Crews Win

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 23 (AP)—Princeton's varsity crew broke all records for the mile and three-quarter Severn River course Saturday to defeat Navy's eight by half a boat length. The Princeton junior varsity outrowed the junior midshipmen a length and a half over the same course. The Princetonians made the distance in 8m. 54.1s., nine-tenths of a second better than the former record made by Navy's great crew of 1932, stroked by Tom Shelton. Time for the junior varsity winner was 9m. 4-5s.

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Pennsylvania	2	0	0	1.000
Yale	1	0	1	.500
Princeton	1	1	1	.500
Cornell	1	0	1	.500
Harvard	0	1	0	.000
Dartmouth	0	0	1	.000
Columbia	0	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 23—A double by H. H. Kozloff '35 scoring Capt. D. S. Kellett '34 all the way from first base in the eighth inning gave Pennsylvania a 1-to-0 victory against Yale and first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing here Saturday. Capt. George F. Parker Jr. '34 pitched for the Eli and held the Red and Blue to four hits. A. W. Barton '36 and H. A. Sked '34 divided pitching honors for Penn and held the Blue to three hits. Barton allowed only two in seven innings.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x—	1	4	2
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0	3	1

Batteries—Barton, Sked and Lynch; G. Parker and Klein. Winning pitcher—Sked. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—1h. 52m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., April 23—Cornell easily defeated Princeton, 9 to 4, in the first game of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, here Saturday, but the Tigers came back to take the second, 5 to 4. The winning team in each game was outhit by the loser. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Cornell	2	2	0	4	1	0	x—	9	7	0
Princeton	1	0	0	1	2	0	0—	4	8	6

Batteries—Pasto and Wallace; Reichel, Kammerer and Follansbee. Losing pitcher—Reichel. Umpires—O'Brien and Van Dyne.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Princeton	0	0	0	2	1	0	2—	5	8	5
Cornell	2	0	1	0	0	0	1—	4	10	0

Batteries—Kammerer and Follansbee; Pross and Johnson. Umpires—O'Brien and Van Dyne. Time—1h. 40m.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	5	0	1.000
New York	5	1	.833
Brooklyn	4	1	.800
Pittsburgh	3	2	.600
Boston	2	3	.400
Cincinnati	1	4	.200
St. Louis	1	4	.200
Philadelphia	0	6	.000

Results April 21

New York 3, Boston 0.
Chicago 2, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 8, Pittsburgh 3.

Results April 22

Boston 6, New York 5.
Chicago 15, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn 7, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 4.

American Association

Results April 21

St. Paul 7, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 6, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 6, Kansas City 5.
Indianapolis at Columbus, postponed.

Results April 22

Indianapolis 11, Columbus 4.
Indianapolis 8, Columbus 8 (9 innings).
Minneapolis 12, Kansas City 9.
Milwaukee 5, St. Paul 4 (12 innings).
Louisville at Toledo, postponed.

Illinois Athletic Club Wins Waterpolo Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23—Four overtime periods were required for the Illinois Athletic Club to defeat the New York Athletic Club, 9 to 7, in a battle for the indoor water polo championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here Saturday night. At the end of the two regular 7½ minute periods, the count was tied at four-all. Two three-minute overtime periods left the score tied at 6 goals each. New York took the lead by scoring a goal in the fifth period. The summary:

Illinois A. C.	New York A. C.
Debenham, lf	rb, Giebel
Schwartz, cf	cb, Kelly
Wagner, Komie, rf	lb, Winkler
Howlett, lb	rf, Wacker
Breyer, cb	cf, Farley
Krueger, rb	lf, Ruddy
Lauer, g	g, Cattus

Score—Illinois A. C. 9, New York A. C. 7. Goals—Schwartz, Debenham 3, Howlett for Illinois; Ruddy 3, Wacker 2, Winkler and Farley for New York. Referee—Gordon Rittenhouse, University of Chicago. Time—Two 7½m. periods and four 3m. periods.

Southern Association

Results April 21

Atlanta 9, Nashville 6.
Memphis 9, Little Rock 5.
New Orleans 9, Birmingham 3.
Chattanooga 3, Knoxville 2.

Results April 22

Nashville 5, Atlanta 0.
Chattanooga 4, Knoxville 1.
New Orleans 4, Birmingham 3.
Memphis 5, Little Rock 1.

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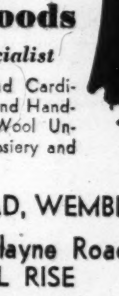

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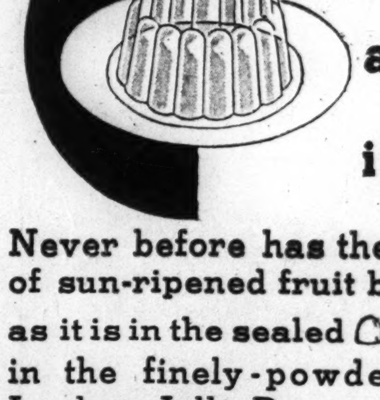

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The Home Forum

Concerning Color in Cities

AT THE next table they were talking of color in cities. Vaguely I heard them boasting about the future. No more gray no more brown—no more drab monotony of dull buildings. There should be reds, and oranges, cerulean blues and grass-green; purple should stand beside tangerine, and vermilion would be decorated with crimson. At least, that was the way it sounded to me.

But I must admit that I was not listening carefully. Their first exclamation had sent me off, lifted me far away from the grim February streets outside the restaurant window. I was thinking of the most brilliant cities in my memory.

Offhand, of course, anyone who has ever been there will name Venice. Venice in the autumn is iridescent, like its own glass. One wakes to glimpse through the low window a fishing boat putting out, its lemon-colored sail shimmering in the wind against the aquamarine sky of dawn. All the day passes in brilliance. The Grand Canal, whipped by the breeze, is like lapis lazuli, sometimes burningly blue; sometimes, when the purple shadows of the clouds float across it, green as chalcedony. Petunias trail from the windows, pink and violet, into the clear green water of shadowed and tranquil canals. Noiselessly barges, loaded with glowing Jaffa oranges, or with squashes bright as butter, glide from under the shadowed bridges. In the Piazza San Marco immense flags of heavy golden silk swell in the wind, and the copper domes of the church shine green as jade against the deep blue of the sky. And so it goes, hour by rich hour, until one hurries to the Guidecca to watch the sunset, while the fishing boats drift back, their sails orange and blue and grass-green patched with violet.

No wonder the Venetian painters were the greatest of colorists—the very air one breathes seems to vibrate with invisible hues! And yet, among this wealth of color, there is something which strikes the stranger with astonishment. Will you have a crimson gondola? A turquoise blue? Never. Always, since the days of Venetian magnificence, every gondola has been by law painted black. Historians pretend that it was a measure to curb the reckless ostentation of the time, but one who knows Venice is not ready to take her wisdom so lightly. You will be told that it is from some similar motive of economical modesty that the Venetian women all wear black, their long-fringed shawls trailing at their ankles. Perhaps. But the fact remains that only these glistening black boats, skimming the bright water, only the constant echoing note of flowing black as the women pass and repass on the streets could set in relief the color of Venice. Without them the sky and the water, the flowers and the fruit, would lose their order and their emphasis. The whole scale of color would sacrifice its richness.

It is not black only which will serve, like this, to heighten color. Just as black gives unity and depth to the Venetian scene, it is white which makes Algiers brilliant. There, too, one must concede a lusty sun, and the multitudinous color of the South. But color is not enough, it is the white one remembers—the incomparable dazzling radiance of white walls, the soft flowing tide of white robes passing. In the shadowed streets of the bazaar, where the shoemakers sit cross-legged on their matting behind bottles of waxen narcissus, the white veils slip by like ghosts. The market, with its jumble of brilliant fruit under the barbaric sun, is framed in white—white dust of the street, white houses glistening against the deep sky, and men in their white robes moving calmly from basket to basket. It is like a field of light in which the smallest spark of color will flame up in brilliance. A red sash, a red fez, yellow shoes from the Street of Yellow Shoes, purple stripes on the robe of a tall and dusky Moor, or the design of peacock-blue tiles on the walls of a mosque take on a brilliance which, in another place, an entire sky-blue palace would not equal. For white, like a high clear note, like the pervading key of a piece of music, gives unity and brilliance to all.

No, there is nothing so bright as a crowd where every man is wearing a red fez, or a Parisian street, wrapped in pearly-gray haze, where the tricolor hangs at every window. No town will glow, in the sunset light, like a little Italian village built entirely of the same sunburnt brick. That was the lesson the Venetian painters learned. If the Florentines wanted a bright picture, they would get out every color that their skill had been able to invent—three or four reds, at least two blues, green, yellow, another yellow, a kind of orange, a dark russet—oh, they would make a fine gay thing of it. But Titian, or Veronese, or Giorgione or Tintoretto—they knew something more. They had been wrapped in their mothers' black shawls as babies. With infinite care, infinite art, they chose their pigments, keeping within a narrow and a quiet range of color. Rich brown, cool brown, soft brown, a mere octave of earth colors, with sometimes a robe of ruby red—to be worn only by the Madonna herself—and then a glint of gold in the hair (but it is not real gold, such as the Sienese would use, it is only ochre). And yet this hair, catching the light, glows in a way one never forgets, because all the rest of the picture is shadow. It shines, as gold does in a dark theater. It seems to ring, like a rich bell. You can use all the raw pigments of a Matisse and never get such richness of color.

Vollard tells about a man who wanted to know where Degas bought his pastels. "No one else can get such brilliance," he said; "I'm sure he must have them privately made. See if you can find out." But, when Vollard next visited Degas, he found him laying his pastels out in the sun. "It is terrible how harsh they are," the old artist said. "I do everything to bleach them; I sun them, I even soak them in water—" And when Vollard, in a last effort for his friend, asked how he got the vivid orange for which he was so famous, Degas answered impatiently: "Why, with the neutral tones, of course."

So I wondered if it was not my duty to suggest to the people at the next table that in a city, as in a picture, one does well to watch the neutral tones. It is wise to think of the natural tint of sky and water, and the quality of the atmosphere, as carefully as one would consider a lady's eyes and hair in gowning her. It is better to remember that there are days of sunshine, and days of rain, to provide mirrors for the change of mood rather than flaunting defiance to it. Color alone, in short, will not turn the trick. Scarlet, orange, crimson, magenta, yellow, purple, even in the greatest and freest quantities, will never give a city triumphant, but only quarrelsome and chaotic color. But those people had already gone, and I was left to stare at a gray street, where a dingy fire escape climbed up a building of dirty brick.

ELIZABETH WILDER.

Winter Still Lingers

Winter still lingers in these April nights,
Reluctant to resign its place to spring,
Though snowdrops lift their heads like tiny lights
And purple crocuses are flowering.
Now rivers have cast off their icy chains
Flowing unchecked toward the wide, tossing sea;
The smell of upturned earth haunts country lanes
Where flocks of starlings chatter raucously.
Blue wisps of pungent smoke from burning fires
Curl upward as bare fields are singed with flame;
Arbutus blossoms in the woods near-by
And willow trees are gray with catkinned spires,
Yet just last night the ground was white with rime
And stars shone brightly in a winter sky.

LOUISE DARCY.

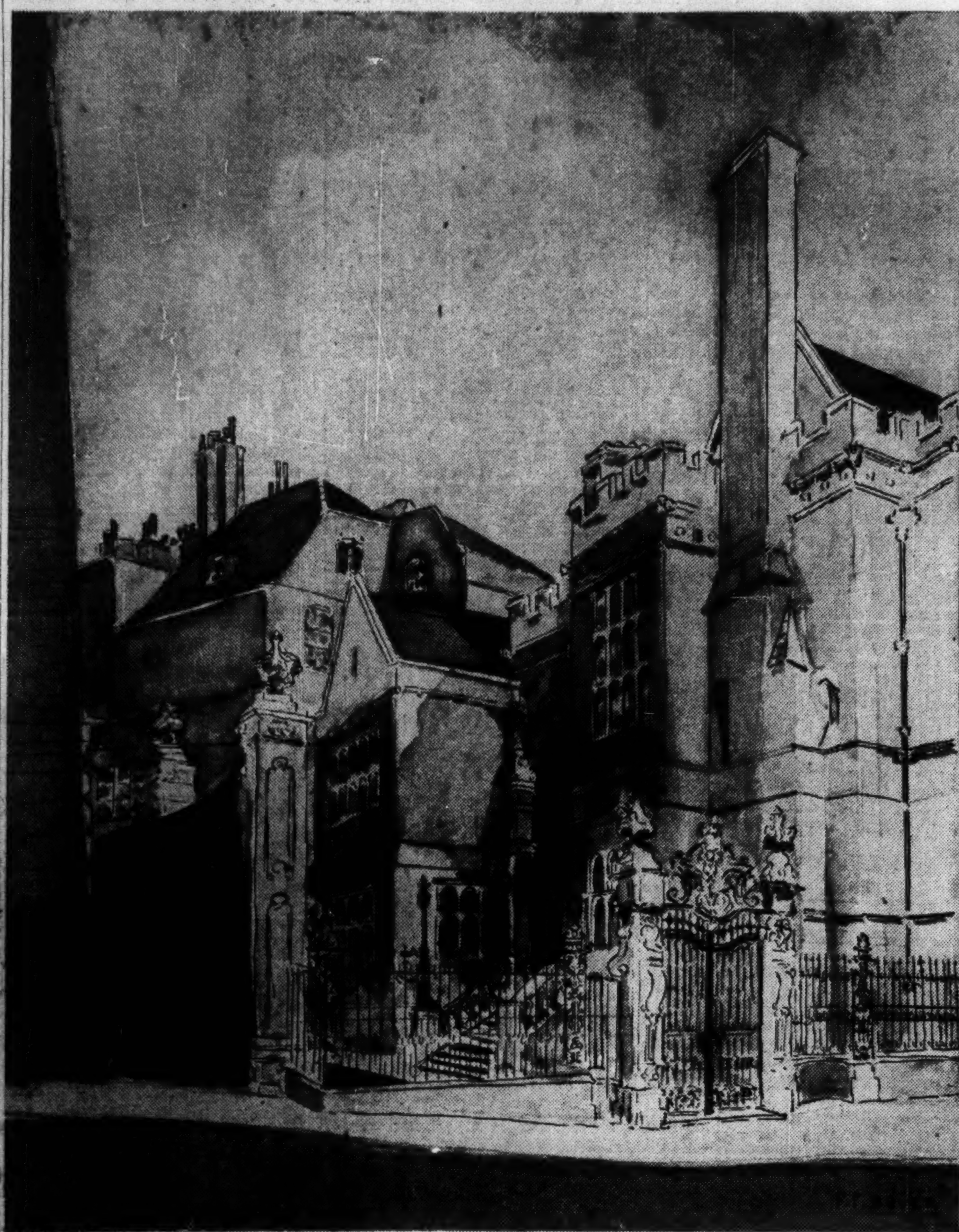
Cape Cod's Deck

Discovering our love for the details of the old houses, our favorite neighbor took us calling with her one afternoon. I shall not soon forget those cozy rooms, with their exquisite white paneling around the fireplaces, and from their wainscoted windows distant glimpses of the sea. Several of our hostesses brought out their choicest copper-luster and Sandwich glass to show us, not with the idea of selling it, for they always have plenty of chances to do that, but to let us enjoy it, and to tell us with grave voices and hidden, hidden humor about certain over-confident antique-hunters who, in summer-time, had "been along." . . .

On our way home from our last call, we cut across the dunes over the trackless snow, past the tidal river where the missing golf-balls of summer club-men are frequently found caught among the herring in the weirs. All this region within miles on either side of Highland Light is capital golfing country, the nearest of anything we have to the Scotch links. And so, every summer, diligent caddies scour the matted moors, among the wild cranberries and the beach-plums. And every winter there is an excellent supply of fresh golf-balls for the fish. . . .

There is no end to the delightful cruising that one can do on foot around Cape Cod. In the intervals when the sun comes out, the snow melts quickly, and the hosts of seagulls go winging over the harbor or alighting on the water and bobbing there like so many decoy ducks. And when the snow-squalls come up, the gulls are an unexpected part of the shifting scene, white ghosts of seagulls against the whitened air, or sometimes sitting upright on a frozen spar with snowflakes falling around them, the motionless birds looking so erect and wise, like a row of penguins at the Arctic Pole.

All this is on the harbor side. But if you chance to be there on a day of raging storm, the Atlantic side of the Cape is the place to see. Out over the deserted ups and downs of the moor you beat your way struggling breathless against the violent wind. It is only three miles across at this part from the harbor to the outside, but it seems three hundred as you toil against the flying sleet. With your last spurt of strength you scramble up the last high dune to an opening where the wind has bitten out a hollow between two camel-back crests of sand. And there you lie down perfectly flat, like the battened-down beach-grass that sparsely clings there, and thrusting up your head over the edge of the sand-cliff you gaze down and out at a hundred thousand horizontal acres of Niagara Falls. Thoreau said it was like watching the storm from the deck of a ship at sea. And you have the great advantage that Cape Cod's deck, at least as yet, does not pitch and toss. It is an unforgettable phase of land and sea, in the winter's worst wild-crested moods; and one so extreme that nobody except the lighthouse-keepers and the coast-guards can be tempted to linger there overlong — FRANCES LESTER WARNER, in "Surprising the Family and Other Peradventures" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



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The Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Victoria Embankment, London: From a Pen-and-Wash Drawing by F. F. Bovet

EFFORTS to change the name of a well-known house are rarely successful. Nothing is more difficult, when the house has become associated with the name of its owner and builder. So, in spite of efforts to call the subject of this drawing "Sun of Canada House" and later "The Incorporated Accountants' Hall," Astor House it is to the passer-by; and Astor House it will remain to all who knew the Embankment before the days of "Electra" and "Shell-Mex" buildings.

Built in 1895 by the first Lord Astor, the house stands on a beautiful site overlooking the Thames. In those days when the owner used it as a combined dwelling house and business office, the view of the further shore at night must have been very different. England did little advertising then; but now, as soon as dusk begins to gather, electric signs in red and green show and twinkle on the opposite side, and the river reflects their color in numerous rippling streaks.

Many changes there have been in the river—once the great merchant-way of England. Caravels, ships of war, merchantmen all went down past the Tower and Pool of London out into adventurous seas, returning laden with spoils of war or of trade with far-off countries. From this great traffic in the waters of London's river, Lloyds Shipping Agency had its inception in the Coffee House of Edward Lloyd, where reports of what ships were in the river were brought to the City merchants as they sat at their tables and discussed the day's business.

A fine place it is to think of commerce and history in all their more romantic aspects, for the windows of the house look one way up to Westminster and the other way down to Blackfriars and St. Paul's.

The architect of Astor House has been described as the founder of modern Gothic architecture in England, and the design of the house is more or less Tudor. Near by are the Temple Gardens—whose lovely green turf in springtime is sown with crocuses white, purple and gold. Between the house and the river is a section of public gardens with statues which are worth a moment's attention. A seated figure of John Stuart Mill, the great economist and feminist, has something fine in its long flowing lines, also a fountain erected by children to Lady Henry Somerset in gratitude for her work in the temperance cause. The figure of a little girl in bronze, with straight full skirts, stands holding a bowl of water and the motto is simple enough: "I was thirsty and ye gave me drink."

These are the charming surroundings of Astor House among which the artist sat, who made this finely detailed picture in a medium of pen and ink and wash. What did he think of? Any of these things? Of Elizabeth passing in her barge first as prisoner, then as queen; of ill-fated Essex whose name is commemorated in the street and steps which led to his house near by; of Pocahontas going down to Gravesend; of the wolves who once infested the shore and attacked the cattle who came down to drink? Perhaps. But more likely he delighted in the soft wind from the river, the blue and pearl of his color scheme; and thought how much he liked simplicity of line.

H. M. R.

וואהרע צופרידענהייט

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטשען סייענס מאָניטאָר“)

וואהרע צופרידענהייט איז א שטארק אנגענעהמע זאך. עס איז וואהרשיינליך גיטאָ א געמיטהס-צושטאנד וואס פערשאפט אזוי פיעל גליק, אדער וואס איז אזוי וויכטיג צו דעם צושטאנד וואס איז בעוואוסט אלס א רוהיגען געדאנק ווי דיזע אייגענשאפט. עס פראדוצירט אן אַל-דורכדריגענדען געפיהל פון גוטעס, און שאפט דעם יעניגען צושטאנד וואס דער דיכטער האט אזוי גרויסארטיג בעשריבען אלס „א געמיטה וואס איז פריי פון זיך אליין, כדי עס זאָל קענען טרייסטען און מיטפיהלען.“

די וואהרע צופרידענהייט האט קיין שייכעס ניט מיט מאטעריעלע אומשטאנדען אדער פערמעגענס, און ווענדעט זיך ניט אין קיין שום אופן אויף זיי. א פאקט איז, אז די פיעלע פערזאָנען וועלכע האָבען געהאט די מעגליכקייט צופרידענצושטעלען כמעט יעדער מאטעריעלער פערלאנג, האָבען אליך ניט געשפירט קיין וואהרע צופרידענהייט. עס קען זיין, אז אין יעדען מענשענ'ס הארצען, פערלייכט טיעף פערשלאָסען, ליעגט א פערלאנג נאָך עפעס וואס די מאטעריעליטעט קען ניט צופריעדענשטעלען. עס איז א פאקט, אז אונצופרידענהייט שטאמט אָפט מאָל פון אן ערוואכענדען בעגריף, אז מען קען ניט געניסען פון דער מאטעריעליטעט די יעניגע צופרידענהייט וואס מען האט ערווארטעט. אך, וויפיעל מאָל טרעפט, אז די יעניגע מענשליכע האפענונג, אויף וועלכע מען האט פיעל געבוים, זאָל זיך אויסלאָזען צו גאָרנישט; און וויפיעל מאָל זעהט מען ווי אונזערע הערצליכע מאטעריעלע פערמעגענס לאָזען זיך אוים אין שטויב און אש, נאָך דעם ווען מיר האָבען זיי ערווערבען.

אין זיין בריעף צו טימותיוס שרייבט דער אפאָסטעל פולוס, „און פרומיגקייט מיט צופרידענהייט איז גרויסער געווין.“ פאקטיש, אז אָהן פרומיגקייט קען ניט זיין קיין וואהרע צופרידענהייט. דער יעניגער פערזאָן וועלכער שטרעבט צו ווערען פרום און גייסטיג, לייגט דעם פונדאמענט פון וואהרער צופרידענהייט. און דורך דער לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס איז אזא צושטאנד פון פרומיגקייט ניט נאָר מעגליך נאָר אויך אונפערמיידליך. די לעהרע, אז דער מענש וואס גאָט האט בעשאפען איז גייסטיג און פאָלקאָמען, בעפעהיגט דעם מענשען מיט דער מאַכט צו שטרעבען צו דערגרייכען דעם גייסטיגען ציעל. אזא דורכפיהרונג פאנגט אָן צו שאפען א מאָס פון וואהרע צופרידענהייט און פערגניגען פון זיך אליין, א צופרידענהייט וואס קומט אימער צו אונז ווען מיר פאנגען אָן צו ערווערבען אמתיע קענטניס.

אויך קענען מיר ניט זאָגען אז די וואהרע צופרידענהייט איז פעראייניגט מיט געמיטהס-פוילקייט, אדער מיט קערפערליכע אונטהעטיגקייט. אדרבה, דיזע אייגענשאפט ווענדעט זיך גאָר אין גאנצען אויף דעם בעוואוסטזיניגען שטרעבונג פון א כסדרדיגען גייסטיגען ענטוויקלונג. און דאָס איז די אורזאכע ווארום די צופרידענהייט וואס מיר שפירען היינט צו טאָג וועט אונז ניט בענוגענען אויף מאָרגען, ווייל יעדער טאָג'ס צופרידענהייט מוז זיין דער רעזולטאט פון דעם זעלבען טאָגס ארבייט און אויספיהרונג. קיין זאך פילט אונז ניט אָן מיט אזא גרויסען געפיהל פון צופרידענהייט ווי די אנערקענונג אז מיר האָבען אזוי בענוצט די שטונדען פון דעם טאָג, אז מיר קענען נאָך אלץ פערגרעסערען אונזער קענטניס פון גייסטיגער ווירקליכקייט, און דורך אזא קענטניס ווערען מיר בעפעהיגט צו העלפען זיך אליין, און גלייכען אונזערע ברידער. דעריבער זעהען מיר אז וואס מעהרער געטליכקייט מיר ערווערבען אלץ מעהרער צופרידענהייט שפירען מיר, דען געטליכקייט און צופרידענהייט געהען האנט אין האנט.

אזא צופרידענהייט קומט ניט נאַטירליך צו דעם אונבעלויכטענעם מענשליכען געדאנק. אנשטאט איז עס מעגליך אז אזא געדאנק זאָל שפירען א געפיהל פון אונצופרידענהייט, דערפאר וואס עס קען זיך איהם אויסדוכטען אז זיין שכן איז מעהרער בעגליקט מיט וועלטליכע גוטעס ווי ער אליין. עס זיינען דאָ נאָר אייניגע, וועלכע טראכטען ניט אז זייערע שכנים זיינען בעסער אָפּ ווי זיי, בשעת זיי פערגלייכען די וועלטליכע גוטעס פון זייערע שכנים מיט זייער אייגענע. א זעלכע פערגלייכונגען זיינען גענייגט צו ענטוויקלען א געפיהל פון אונצופרידענהייט, דאָך עס קען ווערען בעוויזען אז מאטעריעלע פערמעגענס, אין זיך אליין, האָבען ניט די מאכט צו שענקען אמתיע גליק און צופרידענהייט.

אויפ'ן זייט 452 פון דעם קריסטשען סייענס טעקסט-בוך, „וויסענשאפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען,“ שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי, „בעסער "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, דאָס איינפאכע אינטילעקטועלע מאָהל-צייט מיט צופרידענהייט און טוגענד, אלס דער לוקסוס פון דער געלעהרזאמקייט מיט עגאָאיזמוס און לאסטער.“ פיעלע לעהרעס און טהעאָריעס, וועלכע מעגען פרעזענטירט ווערען אין אונזער איצטיגער צייט אונטער דער מאסקע פון „דעם לוקסוס פון דער געלעהרזאמקייט,“ קענען בלויז זיין די פרוכט פון „דעם בוים צו דערקענען גוטעס און שלעכטעס“—זיי קענען אין אמתין פערפיהרען דעם מענשען, און איהם פאלש אָנרייזען אז שלעכטעס איז אזוי ווירקליך ווי גוטעס, און אזוי פעהיג צו פערשאפען פערגניגען און מאכט. מען קען זיכער זאָגען אז דער טעגליכער געוואוינהייט פון טראכטען נאָר אויף א מאטעריעלען אופן, קען זיך נאָר אויסלאָזען אין א געפיהל פון אונצופרידענהייט. א זעלכע געדאנקען זיינען ניט נאָר ווייט אָפּגעזונדערט פון דער וואהרער צופרידענהייט, נאָר קענען אויך אוועקנעהמען פון דעם מענשען דאָס וואס ער האט שוין אָנגעזאמעלט, ווייל סובסטאנץ און ווירקליכקייט זיינען ניט צוגעפונען ווערען, אדער צו ענטדעקט ווערען, אין דער מאטעריע.

מען דארף דעם מענשליכען געדאנק בסדר לעהרנען אז דער גלויבען איז פאלש, וואס טענהיט אז די מאטעריע קען שאפען צופרידענהייט. דער אפאָסטעל פולוס האט געשריבען, „איך האָב געלערענט צופרידען צו זיין אין וואס פאר א שטאנד איך בין.“ אך, וואס פאר א גרויסארטיגע ערקלערונגען און ווי יעדער אייגער וואָלט געקענט פערלייכטערען די שווערקייט פון דעם טעגליכען לעבען ווען ער וואָלט אויך אזוי געריידט! דער אפאָסטעל האט אויסגעפונען, טריט בא טריט, די פוסטקייט פון די מאטעריעלע זאכען, און די גרויסע ווערדע פון די גייסטיגע רייכקייט. „דער לוקסוס פון דער געלעהרזאמקייט“ האט איהם ניט געקענט אָפּנארען אויף דעם קלענסטען אופן, ווייל ער האט פערשטאנען אז וואהרע קענטניס מוז זיין באזירט אויף דער גייסטיגער ווירקליכקייט.

די לעהרע פון קריסטשען סייענס גיט די געלעגענהייט צו טויזענדער מענשען היינט צו טאָג, צו געניסען געטליכע צופרידענהייט. די צייט פון דיזע מענשען איז וואס ווייניגער אָפּגעגעבען בלויז צו דער אָנזאמלונג פון מאטעריעלע פערמעגענס, און וואס מעהר צו דער ערווערבען פון גייסטיגע רייכקייט. א זעלכע מענשען ווערען טעגליך בעפרייט פון דעם געפיהל פון אונצופרידענהייט, און זייער בעוואוסטזיין ווערט אָנגעפילט מיט גליק, פריעדען, און וואהרע צופרידענהייט.

אינפערמאציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראטור, וואס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפראך, קען בעקומען ווערען דורך א שריפטליכער נאכפרעגונג ביי דער קריסט-ליכוויסענשאפטליכע פאבלישונג סאסייעטי. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

True Contentment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE contentment is a delightful thing. Probably there is no mental state which contributes more to happiness, or is more essential to what is known as peace of mind. It produces an all-pervading sense of well-being, and is productive of that condition of thought which the poet so beautifully describes as "a mind at leisure from itself, to soothe and sympathize."

True contentment has nothing whatever to do with material conditions or possessions, nor is it in any way dependent upon them. This is evidenced by the fact that many who have had the means to gratify practically every desire for material things, have not gained true contentment thereby. This may be due to the fact that there is in every human heart, hidden perhaps, a desire for something which materiality cannot satisfy. Indeed, discontent is sometimes the result of a disillusioning recognition of the fact that one has not reaped from material indulgence the gratification which one had anticipated. How often has some human experience, which had been eagerly looked forward to as likely to confer great happiness, failed to fulfill its promise! How frequently have coveted material possessions seemed to turn to dust and ashes when attained.

In his epistle to Timothy, Paul wrote, "But godliness with contentment is great gain." As a matter of fact, there can be no true contentment without godliness. The individual who is learning how to become Godlike is laying the foundation stone of true contentment. An understanding of Christian Science makes such Godlikeness not alone possible, but inevitable. By revealing, as it does, that man—the man of God's creating—is spiritual and perfect, Christian Science not only imparts a new incentive toward righteous attainment, but also supplies the power necessary to this attainment. Such achievement of itself begins to bring a measure of true contentment and satisfaction, as the acquiring of real knowledge always does.

Nor has true contentment anything in common with mental inertia or ease in the flesh. On the contrary, it is dependent entirely upon the consciousness of continual spiritual advancement. That is why the contentment realized today will not suffice for tomorrow, for each day's contentment must be the outcome of the labor and achievement of the day. Nothing brings with it a greater sense of contentment than the recognition that one has so used the hours of the day as to still further increase his knowledge of spiritual reality and thereby help not alone himself but his fellows. Thus, increasing Godlikeness and contentment go hand in hand.

Such contentment does not come naturally to the unenlightened human mind. Rather is there likely to be a sense of discontent because one may not seem to be so well-endowed with worldly goods as his neighbor. There are very few who, in comparing their earthly position with others, do not find those who are apparently better off than themselves. Such comparisons are apt to breed discontent, even though it should be apparent that material possessions in themselves can never bestow real happiness and contentment.

On page 452 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Better is the frugal intellectual repast with contentment and virtue, than the luxury of learning with egotism and vice." Much which may be presented today under the guise of "the luxury of learning" may be merely fruit of "the tree of the knowledge of good and evil"—may, indeed, serve to lead one into the mistaken belief that evil is as real as good and as capable of conferring pleasure and power. It is safe to say that habitual indulgence in merely material thinking brings its own aftermath of discontent. Not alone is it not productive of true contentment, but it may rob one of that which he already has, for substance and reality are not to be found or discovered in matter.

The human mind needs to be educated out of its belief that materiality in any form can confer contentment. The Apostle Paul wrote, "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content." What a splendid declaration! How the strain and stress of daily living would be eased today if each one of us could say the same thing! Paul had learned, step by step, the valuelessness of material things and the pricelessness of spiritual riches. Neither was he in the least deceived by "the luxury of learning," for he knew that true learning must be based on spiritual reality.

Today Christian Science is bringing to thousands of individuals godly contentment. Their time is less and less taken up with the mere accumulating of material possessions, and more and more with the acquiring of spiritual riches. For such, the sense of discontent is daily departing, and a wholesome consciousness of happiness, peace, and true contentment taking its place.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Barrie Imparts His Secret

"Why do people go to the theatre? They go to the theatre to enjoy themselves. Simple as that answer seems to be, it involves a very important philosophic fact. They go to the theatre to enjoy themselves,—not to enjoy the author, not to enjoy the actors, not to enjoy the scenery, but to enjoy *themselves*. Nothing really happens in the theatre until it begins to happen inside the minds and hearts of the members of the audience. It is the stimulation of their own emotions; it is the activity of their own intelligence, that they enjoy; and their enjoyment is proportioned to the contribution which their own minds have made to the experience. Now, Mr. Shaw has a tendency to do too much of the work. He thinks the whole thing out; he does too much of the thinking and leaves too little to the audience. But Barrie is canny enough to do comparatively little of the work, and thrifty enough to let his auditors do most of it. He tells them just enough to get them started. Then he tickles their imaginations; and, because their imaginations are stimulated, they are able to enjoy the activity of their own minds even more than they enjoy the activity of his. . . .

Now, Barrie, in the first place, knows his own characters with a peculiar intimacy and, in the second place, he has a subtle faculty for establishing an intimate contact with the people in his audience. He seems to slip into the seat beside you and to watch the play with you as it goes along. When a new character comes upon the stage, he seems to lean close to you and whisper, "You and I know all about this woman. She doesn't understand herself; and there is a lot about her that most people might not appreciate,—especially the members of her own family. But I am on to her, and so are you; because she is very much like you—or is it your sister I am thinking of?" Every once in a while, he pokes you in the ribs and says, "That was clever of her, wasn't it?" And when "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," for example, speaks her sad and lovely valedictory to youth, he just reaches over and takes you by the hand. You always know that he is there, in the seat beside you, having just as good a time as you are in recognizing the reality of the people on the stage.—From "Conversations on Contemporary Drama," by CLAYTON HAMILTON (New York: Macmillan.)

Venice in Rain

(Early Morning)

The island city of our orient dreams
Sleeps in a mist from haunted seas, and gray
Horizons dimly shut her from the day,
And rain is on her streets and understreams;
From off St. Mark's no crimson banner gleams;
No balcony with floating silk is gay;
No sails Byzantine dot the sunless bay;
Yet now a beacon, now a window beams.

—WILLIAM ELLERY LEONARD, in "A Son of Earth." (New York: Viking.)

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Kashmir—an Emerald Set in Pearls

Where in the whole world is there anything more beautiful than the Valley of Kashmir? The natural comparison is with Switzerland and Italy. Indeed in some respects these countries are wonderfully like Kashmir. In the mountainous districts, away from towns and hotels, a string of baggage ponies or a line of laden coolies, if seen, would complete the illusion that we were in the Himalayas. The real difference is of course that the scale in the East is immensely larger, the sun heat is, in the summer, much greater, and the lower mountain slopes are not so verdant as in Europe. In Switzerland, on a flowery meadow, such as the Blumenthal, above Mürren, we stand, at an altitude of over 5000 feet, and look at the magnificent panorama of the Eiger, the Mönch and the Jungfrau, a line of snowy peaks and domes which face us and tower up over 13,000 feet, or 8000 feet above us. In Kashmir, for a similar view, we should probably be looking from an altitude of 9000 or 10,000 feet at peaks ranging up to 16,000 to 20,000 feet, or even more. The level of perpetual snow and of glacier is much lower in Switzerland and Italy. The rainfall is greater, and to this Switzerland owes its wonderful areas of hayfields with their profuse and varied floral display. In Kashmir, on either side of the River Jhelum, there is an extended area of flat alluvial plain. This is not meadow land but is devoted to the cultivation of rice. Early in the year the fields are flooded to a depth of a few inches and the rice grows in the standing water. Soon the whole valley is carpeted with verdure. Girt by mighty mountain ranges, many of the snow-capped peaks of which are higher than Mt. Blanc, the Vale of Kashmir has been aptly compared to an emerald set in pearls.

In the spring, the landscape is full of colour. Sheets of pale pink almond blossom, on the hillsides, dip down into broad stretches of brilliant yellow mustard. The tender green of young wheat contrasts with the rich madder brown of newly ploughed fields. Innumerable willows with orange coloured branches and pale yellow green feathery foliage are massed together in the hollows, or form lines across the middle distance. Away beyond is the deep blue of the foot hills, with above them the pure white surface and serrated crest of lofty mountains, still mantled in winter snow, upon which there is perpetual play of sunshine chasing shadow.

The almond blossom has hardly passed its climax of beauty and sprinkled the turf below with its petals, before the gardens and orchards are lighted up by the snowy white of flowering apricot trees. Then peach trees put forth their exquisite pink blossom. The bright sunshine causes these to stand out with peculiar brilliance against the azure sky. On banks, and even on the earth-covered roofs of houses, groups of orange-red crown imperial lilies, or clusters of large scarlet tulips introduce a brilliant touch of colour. In the midst of the soft velvety turf are clumps of white and purple iris, the scent of which mingles with that of the May bushes which are in full blossom.—ERNEST F. NEVE, in "Things Seen in Kashmir." (London: Seeley, Service. New York: Dutton.)

Beauty Storm

Small earthly clamor does not move
Blue heaven's dome, serene and high;
But one night I saw beauty storm
And spill star-glory through the sky.

ELINOR LENNEN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Irregular With a Somewhat Easier Tendency

Declines Are Moderate for Most Part—Light Offerings

By Forrest Price

Stocks slipped back into the doldrums again.

It was a wishy washy market.

Likewise it was almost trendless. Probably there were more losses than gains, especially for the standard issues. Some of the specialties and preferred stocks enjoyed fractional advances, many rising to new highs for the year, but for the most part the gains were small.

Total sales were only about 1,100,000 shares.

Among the more active of the inconspicuous stocks were Kroger Grocery, Briggs Manufacturing, Mallison preferred, Gold Dust and Columbian Carbon, all entering new high ground for the year. Twin City Rapid Transit issues were active and strong. Also Spiegel May Stern and Spang Chalfant.

Other stocks making new highs included Cluett Peabody, General Printing Ink, First National Stores, Hershey Chocolate, Commonwealth & Southern, Nickel Plate and National Supply common and preferred.

Some corporate bonds made moderate gains, but most of them were inclined to retreat mildly. Great Northern, Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph loans were soft. Slight improvement was shown by the liens of Missouri Pacific, Alleghany Corporation, Canadian Pacific and Nickel Plate. United States Governments were firm. Foreign loans were mixed.

Weak Liverpool wheat prices were responsible for an early break in Chicago prices which dropped 1½ cents a bushel before rallying. Corn and oats followed suit. The drop in wheat was in the face of poor growing condition reports.

Steel production throughout the United States is at the highest rate since last July. And the indications are that it will continue to increase until a 70 per cent rate is reached this summer. It got up to 55 per cent last week, the rate being four points higher than the preceding week.

The increased steel making activity means more to general business than most people realize. There are many industries affiliated with the steel trade. An increase in the rate of steel production means that the automobile industry, the railroads and countless manufacturing lines are buying steel because of expanding requirements. This in turn spells increased employment and greater purchasing power, and general improvement all round.

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Diffident financial markets were inclined to drift indecisively today as traders and investors generally waited for news of a more stimulating character.

A few preferred stocks and specialties stepped out for sizable advances. The Warren convertible issue got up 4, and Pressed Steel Car and Mallison Silk preferreds were about 3 points each higher.

Clark Equipment, Murray Body and Briggs Manufacturing were active and firm. Union Pacific, American Telephone and Southern Pacific were fractionally to around a point better. Santa Fe lost a point, however, and most of the other rails were easier.

Motor Issues Sag

Auburn, Chrysler, General Motors and Nash sagged. U. S. Industrial Alcohol lost 2, and the remainder of the alcohol group was mildly reactionary. The metals and aircrafts were mixed and the utilities dull.

The labor situation was again to the fore, with strikes at the Fisher Body Company's plant at Cleveland and at both the Fisher and Chevrolet subsidiary plants at St. Louis. There was some discouraged selling of various motor stocks as a result of the new threats toward high production levels.

Followers of the rails were a little uneasy because of the apparent breakdown of negotiations in the carrier wage controversy and the possibility that a walkout of the unions might be called unless some compromise is reached before the existing reduced pay agreement expires on July 1.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices shifted irregularly in a hesitant and rather quiet market today. United States Government and high grade corporate issues were generally firm, but many of the secondary loans, whether from anxiety caused by the recurrence of labor unsettlement or internal market factors, were inclined to heaviness.

In the Treasury list gains ran from 2-32s to 8-32s for most of the Treasury issues, and Government specialists were of the opinion that the market had been helped a little by the position taken by the Administration against legislative action on silver and other inflationary proposals.

Foreign loans had no even trend and dealings were light in most groups. Losses of around a point were shown by Brazil 6½s, French 7s, German Agricultural Bank 6s and Japan 6½s. Austrian 7s and Poland 7s improved small fractions.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.76⅝	.76⅝	.75¾	.76½—	½
July	.76½	.76¾	.75⅝	.76 —	⅞
September	.78	.78	.76⅝	.77⅜ —	¼
Corn					
July	.47	.48⅛	.46⅜	.47½—	⅜
May	.45	.46	.44⅝	.45¼—	⅛
September	.49	.49⅞	.48⅞	.49¼—	⅛
Oats					
May	.27⅜	.28	.27½	.27⅝	—⅜
July	.28¼	.28½	.28	.28⅜	—⅛
September	.29⅛	.29⅜	.29	.29	—⅜

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.65½	.64⅛	.65	..
July	.66	.65⅜	.66	..

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 21
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	700	10⅛	10	10	10
34⅞	16	1¼	Adams Millis	400	32	31¼	31¼	31½
11⅝	7¾		Addressograph	600	10⅝	10¼	10¼	10⅜
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	700	101	99½	99½	99⅝
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	900	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1700	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20⅝
5¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	3000	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
16⅝	5⅞		Allegh pf ww xxx	1700	15⅛	15	15	15¼
14⅜	5¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	13½	13½	13½	14
14⅝	5⅝		Allegh pf ww XL	700	14	13⅝	14	14⅛
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	700	151	148½	148½	151
129¼	122⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	100	127	127	127	
23⅜	16½		Allis Chalmers	1200	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	20⅜
20½	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	100	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
7¾	4		Amal Leather	600	6	5⅝	6	
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	1000	53½	52¾	52¾	53
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅝
23⅜	14½		Am Bank Note	700	23¼	22¼	22¾	23
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	180	50	49⅞	50	
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	700	12	11⅝	12	12
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	40	67	65½	65½	67
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	200	32⅞	32½	32⅞	
107¾	94⅛	*4	Am Can	100	103½	103⅛	103⅛	104
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	200	28½	28⅛	28½	28⅛
56½	38¼		Am Car & F pf	400	54⅛	53	54⅛	
12¼	6⅛		Am Chain	100	10½	10⅛	10½	10⅝
37	20½		Am Chain pf	100	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38
60	46¼	3	Am Chicle	300	59	59	59	
6⅛	3⅜		Am Colortype	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	1000	48¼	47⅜	48¼	48⅜
5	2⅝		Am Encaustic T	300	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	400	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅛
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	100	24½	24½	24½	24½
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	100	9	9	9	8⅝
42¼	30⅞		Am Hide & L pf	200	40⅜	40¼	40⅜	40
10	6⅛		Am Ice	700	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	100	45	45	45	45
11	6½		Am International	700	9¼	9	9	9⅛
38¾	26¼		Am Locomotve	400	34	33¼	33⅜	34
74⅝	50		Am Loco pf	100	68	68	68	70
9⅜	3¼		Am Mach & Met	700	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
8	4½		Am Mach & M ct	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7½
27⅞	18		Am Metal	1100	25½	24¾	25⅛	25⅞
34¾	21	1½	Am News	70	30	29	29	
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	900	9⅝	9	9¼	9¼
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	25½	25	25	25¼
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	29¾	29	29⅜	29
17⅞	13¾		Am Radiator	4000	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	3000	24½	24	24	24⅝
53	26	4	Am Safety Razor	400	53	52⅝	53	52
7⅜	3¼		Am Seating	100	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¼
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	24	24	24	
51¼	40¼		Am Smelt & Ref	3000	45	43⅝	44⅜	43¾
94¾	71¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	92½	92	92⅛	
26½	19		Am Steel Fdries	200	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	20½
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	80	77½	77½	77½	77½
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	51	50¾	51	51
115⅛	103½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	115⅛	112⅞	112⅞	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2000	122¾	121½	122½	122½
13	4⅞		Am Type Fndrs	200	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
28¾	7¾		Am Type F pf	360	26⅜	24	26	24
27⅝	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	4000	21⅜	21⅛	21½	21½
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	700	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14¾
83¾	61⅝	1¼†	Am Woolen pf	700	77⅜	77	77	77⅜
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	4000	4⅛	3⅞	4	4⅛
17½	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	2700	17½	16⅛	16½	15⅜
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
50⅛	37½		Am Zinc L&S pf	500	45½	45½	45½	
17¾	13½		Anaconda Cop	9000	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	16¾
12⅛	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	300	23¾	23½	23¾	23½
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	100	100	100	99½
7¼	3		A P W Paper	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
34	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	1700	34	33	33¾	32¼
93	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	700	93	93	93	92½
8	4		Armour Ill A	4400	7	6⅞	7	7
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill B	900	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
75⅝	55		Armour Ill pf	5700	71½	70¾	71	70⅞
8⅜	3⅝		Arnold Constable	400	7⅛	7	7	7
10½	4¼		Artloom Corp	120	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10
9¾	5		Art Metal Const	390	9¾	9	9¾	10
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	400	17	16½	16½	17⅛
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	7100	70¾	69⅜	69⅜	71⅜
54⅞	39		Atl Coast Line	100	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	49
22	20		Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
35⅛	28⅛	1	Atl Refining	7100	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜	28⅝
55½	35⅛	.50b	Atlas Powder	600	51	50⅜	51	51¼
101½	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	70	98½	98½	98½	98⅝
16⅞	7½		Atlas Tack	100	12½	12⅛	12½	
57⅞	40⅜	2	Auburn Auto	7000	42¼	40⅝	41	42
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	200	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	
10¾	5⅜		Aviation Corp Del	180	8⅜	7⅝	8⅛	8⅜
			—B—					
16	11		Baldwin Loco	4000	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14½
64¾	35		Baldwin Loco pf	100	64	64	64	64⅜
34½	22¼		Balt Ohio	3000	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛	30
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	33⅞	33½	33¾	
99	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	20	95	95	95	
10	7⅝		Barnsdall A	2000	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
18¾	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	700	18	17½	17⅞	18⅛
66	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	67	67	67	
15⅛	8⅞		Belding Hem	1900	14⅞	14⅛	14¾	14¾
118½	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	118½	118½	118½	
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	2700	19	18⅜	18⅝	19⅛
18¾	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	2400	18⅜	16⅜	18¼	17
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	34	34	34	33¾
49½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	4000	43⅛	42⅝	42⅞	43⅜
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	700	77½	76½	76½	77⅝
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	80	37	36½	36½	36
16¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	600	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅜
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	20	96	96	96	
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	63⅛	63	63	63½
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4000	26	25¾	25¾	26
28⅜	20¾	1	Borg Warner	1900	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	26
3	1		Botany Mills A pf	200	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅜
18⅜	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4000	18⅜	17¾	18¼	17¾
24⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	400	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
39½	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	19000	39⅛	37¾	38⅜	39⅛
90	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	90	89⅞	90	90
8⅜	4⅞		Brooklyn Queens	800	7¾	7½	7½	7½
57	41	6	Brooklyn Q pf	300	57	55	57	54
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	70	69⅜	70	69⅛
10⅞	7		Brunswick Balke	400	9¾	9½	9½	9¼
9⅜	6⅝		Bucyrus Erie	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	1800	13½	12¼	13⅜	12⅛
75	63½	2	Bucyrus E pf	230	67	66	66	66
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	2800	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	6½
39	25		Budd Mfg pf	80	38⅜	38	38	37⅜
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	4200	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4⅜
15½	7¾		Bullard	400	12⅝	12½	12⅝	12½
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burroughs Add	700	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	60	10⅞	10	10	10⅜
3⅞	2½		Bush Terminal	200	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅜
15¾	5⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	20	12¼	12	12¼	12½
3	2		Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2⅜	2½	2½	2⅝
32¾	21⅞		Byers	500	27⅞	27½	27⅞	28
67⅞	47¼		Byers pf	50	67⅞	66	66	
			—C—					
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	700	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
6⅞	4		Calumet & Hecla	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
15⅞	9½		Campbell Wy&C	400	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13¾
29½	24¼	1	Canada Dry	1500	29	28¼	28⅜	28⅝
18¼	12¾		Canadian Pacific	3400	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	37⅜	37	37	37½
10¼	5⅜		Capital Admin	500	10	9¾	9¾	9½
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	80	38	37⅛	38	
86¾	65⅛		Case Thresh	500	70¼	70¼	70¼	71⅜
33⅜	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	3500	33⅜	32¾	33	33¼
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	1200	36⅝	36½	36½	37
22	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	30	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	19½
32⅛	24	1½	Central Aguirre	1000	29½	28⅞	29⅜	28
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	200	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11⅝
95	82	7	Century Rib pf	20	88	88	88	
40⅛	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	2200	36¾	35⅝	36	36⅛
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1000	48¼	47½	47½	48⅛
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3900	47⅜	47	47¼	47½
8	1⅞	h	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5½	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	200	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	900	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
13¼	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	1900	11	10¾	10⅞	11¼
15	6⅜		Chi & N'western	1500	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜
28	13¼		Chi & N'west pf	200	24½	24½	24½	25¼
9⅞	6¼		Chi Pneu Tool	1200	9¼	9	9¼	9⅛
27⅜	16½		Chi Pneu T pf	2700	27¾	26⅛	27⅜	26¼
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
17⅞	13		Chile Copper	10	17½	17½	17½	
60⅜	49⅛	1	Chrysler	4500	53½	52⅜	52½	54⅛
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	22½
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	230	86	85	85½	85
1¼	½		City Stores vtc	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5⅝	3¾		City Stores A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21¾	8¾	.20	Clark Equipment	900	20½	19½	19½	19¾
45	28	1	Cluett Peabody	100	41	41	41	41
115	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	20	115	115	115	
18⅛	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	1800	17¾	17½	17⅝	17⅞
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	600	25⅜	24½	24⅝	25½
94	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	92	92	92	93
8¾	3⅝		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6½	6½	6½	
32	10½	6	Colo F&I pf	80	27½	25	27½	
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	80	29¼	28½	28½	
30	20		Colo & So 2pf	30	24	24	24	24
19⅞	11⅛	.50	Columbus Gas	4100	16¼	15⅞	16	16⅛
76⅞	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75	75	75	75
31	23		Columbia Pic vtc	800	30½	30½	30½	
77¼	58	2	Columbian Carb	5100	77¼	75½	76½	76½
35¼	18⅝	1	Comm Credit	3000	35	34½	34¾	34¾
105	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	40	105	104	105	
29	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	30	28	28	28	
59¾	35⅜	2	Comm Inv Tr	1000	59	58¾	59	58¾
108½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	108	108	108	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	7500	28⅜	27¾	27⅞	28⅜
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	4500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	1300	52¾	51⅛	52⅜	51⅝
13⅝	7¾		Conde Nast Pub	400	12½	12½	12½	12⅝
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	300	28¾	28¼	28¼	28½
5¾	2½		Consol Film Ind	100	4½	4½	4½	
17½	10¾	.50b	Consol Film I pf	500	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
47⅞	35⅞	3	Consol Gas	5200	39⅛	38⅛	38⅝	39⅛
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	90¾	90⅝	90⅝	90¼
4⅜	2⅛		Consol Laundries	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	5500	13	12½	12½	12¾
6¾	2⅛		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5	5	5	5
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	300	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
13¾	6⅜		Container A	1800	13¾	13	13⅛	13¼
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	1500	5¼	5	5¼	5¼
14⅜	7		Cont Baking A	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	700	1	⅞	1⅛	1⅛
64	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	100	63	63	63	
83¼	75	3	Cont Can	500	83	82½	83	83¼
11¾	7⅛		Cont Dia Fibre	300	11	11	11	11⅛
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1700	35	34½	34½	35¼
2⅜	1⅛		Cont Motors	2100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	9100	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	22½
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	1800	75¾	74	75½	75¼
144⅞	135	7	Corn Prod pf	20	144	144	144	
9⅞	3¾		Coty	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	7
35	28	2	Creamof Wheat	800	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅜
36¼	28½		Crown Cork & S	400	33½	33	33¼	33½
41¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	41½	41¼	41¼	
67½	47	4	Crown W Pap 1pf	10	67½	67½	67½	
6¼	3⅞		Crown Zellerback	900	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
38⅞	21⅞		Crucible Steel	200	31½	31½	31½	31½
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	300	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
47¾	20⅞		Cuban Am S pf	160	43	42	43	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47¼
29⅞	13½		Curtis Publishg	1500	28	28	28	28⅜
84¼	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	700	79½	79	79½	79½
5¼	2½		Curtis-Wright	2800	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1900	10⅞	10⅜	10½	10½
79⅞	68½	8	Cushman 6%	10	78	78	78	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	200	18¾	18½	18¾	
			—D—					
34⅛	26½		Deere & Co	1100	29⅜	29¼	29¼	29½
73½	53		Del & Hudson	500	65¾	65¾	65¾	67
33⅜	22¼		Del Lack & W	3100	28⅜	27⅞	28	28½
13¼	5⅜		Denver R G pf	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	900	82½	82	82¼	82
53	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	300	51½	51	51	52
28½	23	1	Diamond Match	800	24½	24	24	
40⅞	32	1.25†	Dome Mines	3900	38¼	37½	37½	38¼
23	19	1.20†	Dominion Stores	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	
28½	14⅛		Douglas A	4200	24½	24½	24½	24¾
11⅝	7½		Dresser B	200	11	11	11	
1⅜	⅝		Duluth So Shore	300	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
2⅛	1		Duluth So Sh pf	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	300	20	20	20	

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 21
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	2600	98	96⅝	96⅝	98
103⅜	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101½
			—E—					
12⅜	5⅛		Eastern Roll Mill	400	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
96¼	70	3	Eastman Kodak	700	95½	95	95½	95⅛
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	2100	21⅛	21	21⅛	21¾
19¼	11⅝		Eitingon Schild	100	14	14	14	15
31⅜	18⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	3700	27½	27	27	27¼
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
7⅜	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	400	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅜	4⅛		Elec Pow & Lt	500	7½	7¼	7¼	7⅛
19¾	8		El Pw&Lt 6% pf	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
21	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	800	20¼	19	19⅞	20
63	51⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	100	54½	54½	54½	54½
8¾	4⅛		Engineers Pub S	200	6	6	6	
23½	11⅜		Engineers P S 5pf	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	
25⅜	14⅛		Engineers PS 6pf	100	21½	21½	21½	22
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	19½	19½	19½	20
10⅜	7⅜	1	Equitable Off Blg	900	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
24⅛	13⅞		Erie RR	600	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛
28⅛	16		Erie RR 1pf	900	28	27⅞	28	27¼
23	12		Erie RR 2pf	200	22¼	22¼	22¼	23
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	800	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛
23⅞	9		Evans Products	4900	23¾	21½	23½	22
10½	4		Exchange Buffet	110	9⅝	9	9⅝	
			—F—					
2⅜	1⅝		Fairbanks Co	100	2	2	2	
12½	4⅛		Fairbanks pf	30	9½	9¼	9½	
18	7		Fairbanks Morse	200	15	14⅞	14⅞	
61	30		Fairbanks M pf	20	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	52½
11¼	7¼		Fed Lt & Trac	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
8⅜	6		Fed Motor Tr	600	8¼	8	8	
5⅜	2		Fed Screw W	200	4½	4¼	4¼	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T&R	900	22⅜	22⅛	22¼	22⅜
67½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	400	67⅛	65½	67⅛	66
25	15		Florsheim Shoe A	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	
17⅞	9⅜		Follansbee B	500	12⅞	12½	12½	13
22	13		Foster-Wheeler	1600	20½	19¾	20⅛	19⅞
80	60		Foster-Wheel pf	80	80	79¾	80	77
17¼	12½		Foundation	300	15½	15	15⅛	
27½	19⅜	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	25	25	25	
17⅜	12¼		Fox Film A	500	16⅜	16	16	16⅛
50⅜	40⅜	2	Freeport Texas	300	45½	45⅛	45⅛	45⅜
31½	16½		Fuller pr pf	20	29¼	29	29	29
17	9		Fuller 2pf	20	16½	16½	16½	16½
			—G—					
4⅝	2⅛		Gabriel Snub A	200	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	11⅛		Gamewell	120	17¾	17	17¾	17
11½	7¾		Gen Am Inv	700	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
43⅞	33⅛	1	Gen Am Trans	1600	41⅞	41¼	41½	41⅞
22⅝	15⅛		Gen Asphalt	4600	22¾	21¾	22⅜	22
14⅜	11	1	Gen Baking	900	12⅛	11¾	12	11⅞
108½	100½	8	Gen Baking pf	70	103	102	103	
10⅛	5⅜		Gen Bronze	1200	9	8⅞	9	9
6⅛	3¾		Gen Cable	100	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
25⅛	18⅛	.60	Gen Electric	10600	23⅜	23	23⅛	23⅜
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	800	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛
36⅞	32⅛	1.80	Gen Foods	1100	35½	34⅞	35⅜	34⅞
1¾	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	600	1⅛	1	1	1
64½	53⅞	3	Gen Mills	300	58½	58½	58½	
42	33½	1	GenMotors	11800	38⅞	38⅜	38⅝	39
10	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	101	100⅞	101	100⅞
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	660	25½	23¼	24¼	23⅜
5⅝	2½		Gen Pub Service	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
45¾	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	600	43	42¾	42¾	
3⅝	1⅝		Gen Realty	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¼
23⅜	10⅛		Gen Refractories	2800	20½	20	20	20¾
19½	12¼		Gen Refract ct	3600	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3200	12⅛	12	12	12
62	47	5	Gillette S R pf	200	62	62	62	61½
6¾	4½		Gimbel Bros	700	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
28⅛	15⅝	1	Glidden	2500	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
102	83	7	Glidden ppf	30	100	99	100	100
9½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	2500	9⅛	8¾	8⅞	9
22⅞	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	5100	23	22⅜	22¾	22⅞
18	12⅝		Goodrich	3600	17⅜	17	17	17
62¾	40		Goodrich pf	200	61⅛	61	61	62
41⅜	33⅜		Goodyear	4100	37⅛	36½	36⅝	36⅝
86¼	75	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	83	83	83	83⅛
11¾	7		Gotham Silk Hos	400	10⅛	10	10	
4½	2⅞		Graham Paige	600	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3⅞
13⅜	8		Granby	900	12¼	11½	12	11⅝
8¾	4		Grand Union	500	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
39¼	23	3	Grand Un pf	200	39⅜	39	39⅜	37½
40⅝	34	1	Grant (WT)	400	38½	38	38½	38⅛
32½	18⅜		Great Nor pf	2400	29¾	28¾	29¾	29⅜
15⅛	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	600	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
34⅞	25⅞	2.40	Great West Sug	1100	30	29⅞	30	30⅛
3½	¾		Guantanamo Sug	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
			—H—					
30	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	90	30	29	30	29
8¼	5		Hahn Dept Sto	2200	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
52⅜	25¼		Hahn D S pf	100	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜
9¾	3½		Hall Printing	5100	9⅛	8⅝	9	9⅜
11⅞	3⅜		Hamilton Watch	260	11½	10⅜	10⅜	11⅛
24¾	14½		Harbison Walker	100	23	23	23	
6½	2⅞		Hat Corp of Am	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
55½	19⅜		Hat Corp pf	30	55½	55	55½	54
6⅜	1¼		Hayes Body	900	5½	5¼	5¼	5⅜
12⅛	9		Hercules Motors	100	11	11	11	
96⅞	86⅞	5	Hazel Atlas	400	96⅞	95¼	96½	96
71⅞	59	2	Hercules Powder	200	71⅞	70⅞	71⅞	70⅛
120	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	130	119⅜	119	119	
10½	5⅛		Holland Furnace	5900	10¼	9¾	10¼	9⅞
61½	48½	3	Hershey Choc	200	61½	60⅛	61½	59¼
10⅞	5¾	.25b	Hollander	1700	10⅜	10	10½	10
6⅞	3⅜		Houdaille Her B	400	5⅜	5¾	5⅜	6
54	43	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
29⅞	21		Houston Oil	100	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
5⅜	3½		Houston Oil new	500	5¼	5	5	5¼
55½	35½	3	Howe Sound	2800	51⅜	50⅝	50⅞	50½
26¼	7½		Hudson & Man	400	21⅛	21	21	21
24½	13⅜		Hudson Motor	2300	20	19¼	19¼	20⅛
9¼	4		Hupp Motors	1200	5⅛	5	5	5
			—I—					
35⅞	28½		Ill Central	500	33	32½	32⅝	33
49½	35		Ill Central pf	300	44	43¼	44	43
46½	48⅝		Ill Central LL	30	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
96⅞	74⅝	4	Indus Rayon	800	87	85¾	85¾	86⅝
73¾	59⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	65	65	65	66¼
49¾	40½		Inland Steel	400	45	43¾	45	
6⅞	4½		Inspiration Cop	200	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5¾
4⅛	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	4	4	4	
13¾	7⅝	h	Interboro Rap T	1000	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10¼
5	2¼		Intercon Rub	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
6⅛	3⅝		Int Agr Corp	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
149¼	132	6	Int Business M	200	144⅛	144⅛	144⅛	144⅛
12⅛	5⅜	.20	Int Carriers	1000	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
37¾	28½		Int Cement	300	30	29¾	29⅞	30
46⅞	35⅞	.60	Int Harvester	1300	42¼	42	42	42½
124⅜	115½	7	Int Harvester pf	300	124⅜	124⅜	124⅜	
9⅛	4¾		Int Hydroelec	1200	8½	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
28¾	21	10b	Int Nickel	5000	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛	28¼
24	10½		Int Paper 7%	60	24⅞	24	24½	24
6½	4		Int Pap&Pow A	500	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	6¼
3½	1¾		Int Pap&Pow B	400	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	3⅛
3⅛	1⅜		Int Pap&Pow C	2500	2¾	2½	2½	2½
24⅞	10¼		Int Pap&P pf N	7500	24⅞	23¾	24⅛	24¼
25	9		Int Print Ink	1000	24⅞	24¼	24¼	24¼
22¾	7⅝		Int Rys C A pf	80	22⅝	21	22⅝	20⅛
30½	21	1½	Int Salt	300	30½	30	30	29⅞
84½	59	4	Int Silver pf	10	80¾	80¾	80¾	
17¾	13½		Interstate Dept S	1200	16	15⅝	16	15⅝
28	24¾	2	Island Crk Coal	300	27½	27½	27½	27⅞
			—J—					
52	33	3	Jewel Tea	300	51	51	51	51⅞
66⅝	52⅛		Johns Manville	1300	57⅛	56½	57	57¼
			—K—					
19¾	11		Kan C South	4500	19½	18¾	19	19½
27½	15¾		Kan C South pf	800	27¼	26¼	26¼	27½
10⅜	6½	.20b	Kaufmann D St	300	9¾	9¾	9¾	
18½	13⅞	.25b	Kayser (J) & Co	400	18¼	17¾	18	17⅞
4½	2¼		Kelly-Springfield	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
20	11		Kelly-Sp 6% pf	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
7½	2⅝		Kelsey Hayes W B	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
21¼	11⅞	.50	Kelvinator Corp	2000	19½	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
23	17¾		Kennecott Cop	3500	22½	22	22⅜	22⅛
18¼	12		Kimberly Clark	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
7¼	3		Kinney & Co	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅜
38	13½		Kinney pf	100	38	38	38	35
22¾	13⅜	.80	Kresge	1500	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
55	19		Kresge D S pf	30	44	42	44	41
33⅝	23¼	1†	Kroger Groc & B	5800	33⅝	32¾	33	32¾
			—L—					
63½	37		Laclede Gas St L	10	42½	42½	42½	40½
60	42½	5	Laclede Gas pf	10	57	57	57	55
14¼	5		Lane Bryant	500	14¼	14	14¼	14
14⅛	8	.20B	Lee Rubber	2000	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
20	13½		Lehigh Port Cem	300	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
5	2½		Leh'igh Val Coal	600	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
14¼	5		Lehigh V Coal pw	300	12	12	12	12
21¼	13		Lehigh Val RR	500	19	18⅝	18¾	19⅝
78	65⅛	2.40	Lehman Corp	400	74¾	74½	74¾	74½
24	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	800	24	23	23¾	23
43⅞	34¼	1.20	Libby-Owens-F	1000	37¼	37	37	37
23½	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	400	23¼	23	23	23¼
19⅜	12¼	.40	Link-Belt	400	17⅝	17	17	
35⅝	26⅛	1	Liquid Carbonic	7700	35⅜	32½	34¾	33½
35⅛	25¾	1	Loews Inc	3500	34⅜	34	34	34½
3	1⅜		Loft Inc	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅜	1¼		Long Bell Lum A	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
44⅜	38½	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	42½	42¼	42½	42
62½	48¼	1½b	Louisville & N	400	61⅜	61½	61½	62½
23½	7¼		Louisiana OR pf	40	20	19½	20	
			—M—					
41¾	30¾	1	Mack Trucks	500	33½	33¼	33¼	32⅝
62¼	47¾	2	Macy (RH) & Co	700	48¾	48¼	48⅛	48½
5¼	2⅝		Madison Sq Gar	200	5	5	5	
22	15½	.50b	Magma Copper	300	21⅜	20⅜	21⅜	21
4	1⅞		Mallinson	900	3⅞	3½	3¾	3½
29⅜	7⅛		Mallinson pf	700	29⅜	23⅝	28⅝	24
8¾	1⅜	h	Manati Sug pf	30	7¼	7	7¼	
8½	4¼		Mandel Bros	200	7½	7½	7½	7
32½	20	h	Man Ely gtd	40	29	28	28	30
19⅝	15	h	Man Ely mg	1500	18	17½	17½	18¾
20⅝	12¼	.60	Man Shirt	300	18¼	18½	18½	18¾
5⅜	4½		Marancha Corp	300	5	5	5	
9	5⅞	.40	Marine Mid	500	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
4	1		Market St Ry 2pf	50	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
19⅞	12½		Marshall Field	2400	18⅝	17½	18⅜	18⅛
40⅜	32¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	4600	37⅜	36⅝	37	37½
44¼	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	300	44¼	44⅛	44⅛	44¼
8¾	4¾		Maytag	200	7½	7½	7½	
28	10		Maytag pf ww	500	27½	27	27¼	27
26⅝	9		Maytag pf xw	200	25⅛	24¾	24¾	
32	24	2	McCall Corp	500	31¼	31	31¼	31
4½	1⅛	h	McCrory Stores	300	3	2¾	2¾	
4¼	1⅜	h	McCrory B	400	3	3	3	
25¾	5¼	h	McCrory pf	200	23¼	22⅞	23½	
10½	4		McGraw-Hill	200	10¼	10	10	10½
50¼	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	4000	46⅜	46¼	46⅜	47¼
94¼	83⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	300	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	
5⅝	1	h	McLellan Stores	9500	4⅜	4	4⅛	4¼
35¾	26	1.60	Melville Shoe	500	38⅜	35¼	35½	35⅜
30	16½	1	Mesta Mach	300	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26½
6½	4⅛		Miami Cop	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
14⅜	11⅝	.25b	Mid-Cont Pet	500	14	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
5⅞	2⅛		Min Moline	300	4¼	4	4	4¼
7½	3⅛		Min SP&SSM ll	30	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅞	8		Mo Kan & Tex	500	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
34⅝	17⅞		Mo K&T pf	800	32	31¼	31¼	32¼
9¾	4⅛	h	Mo Pacific pf	500	7⅝	7¼	7¾	8
22⅜	12½		Mohawk Carpet	4300	22⅞	21½	22	21⅝
96¼	75	1¼	Monsanto Chem	800	93¼	92½	92⅞	
35⅜	21¼		Montgom Ward	12000	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	32
51¼	37	3	Morrell & Co	200	48½	48¼	48½	49
1⅜	⅝		Mother Lode	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12	7¼		Moto Met Gauge	300	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	10¾
44¾	30		Motor Products	700	35½	35	35½	35
16½	9		Motor Wheel	300	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛
15⅜	5¼		Mullins Mfg	1000	15⅝	15½	15⅝	13⅝
46	12½		Mullins pf	2000	46	45	46	45¼
11⅝	6⅛		Murray Body	1000	10¼	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝
			—N—					
32¼	23	1	Nash Motors	1600	23⅞	23¼	23½	23⅞
8⅞	4¼		Nat Acme	200	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
13¼	7⅛		Nat Avia Corp	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12⅜	3¼		Nat Bel H pf	200	9	9	9	9
49⅛	39⅝	2.80	Nat Biscuit	1200	43⅞	43¼	43⅝	43⅞
23⅜	16⅜		Nat Cash Reg	900	19½	18⅜	19⅛	19⅛

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 21
18	3	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	11500	17⅞	17⅜	17½	17¾
3	1	h	Nat Dept Stores	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
22¼	5	h	Nat Dept S pf	160	20½	20	20	20⅞
30½	16⅛		Nat Enam & St	1100	30⅜	30⅛	30½	30¼
160½	135	5	Nat Lead	200	155	155	155	160
15⅛	8⅛	.60	Nat Pow & Lt	1500	12	12	12	12
1	⅜		Nat Rys Mex 2pf	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
21	11½		Nat Supply	1000	21	20⅜	20¾	20⅛
58¼	45	1	Nat Steel	900	49½	49¼	49⅝	49
60	33½		Nat Supply pf	60	60	57½	60	57½
18⅜	15	.60	Nat Tea	1200	18	17½	17⅜	17⅝
30¼	6½		Neisner Bros	100	27½	27½	27½	
49⅞	17	.60	J J Newberry Co	200	49	49	49	49¾
13	6		Newport Indus	2600	12	11¼	11⅝	11
24⅜	15		NY Air Brake	200	22	22	22	21½
45¼	31½		NY Central	8500	35⅜	34⅝	35	35½
2⅜	1⅞		NY Cent rts	8100	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
26⅜	15		NY Chi & StL	1200	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛	25¾
43⅛	17½		NY C & StL pf	6500	43⅛	39½	41¾	41½
1⅛	½		NY Investors	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
24⅛	14¼		NY NH & H	1800	19⅜	19	19	19¼
37⅜	23½		NY NH & H pf	1100	34	33⅛	33⅜	34¼
11⅜	8		NY Ont & W	100	9½	9½	9½	
22⅞	11⅝	.40	NY Shipbldg	800	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
44½	33¼	.50e	Noranda M	900	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	42⅜
3⅞	1½		Norfolk & South	500	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3½
94½	82	4	Norfolk & W pf	100	94¼	94¼	94¼	
25¼	13⅞	.50*	North American	3500	20	19½	19½	19⅞
45	34	3	North Amer pf	100	44¾	44¾	44¾	44
8¾	4⅛		No Am Aviation	1900	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6¼
36⅛	21⅛		Northern Pacific	3500	35⅝	34⅛	35⅜	35½
4⅛	2⅜		Norwalk Tire	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
			—O—					
15⅞	12⅛		Ohio Oil	2500	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13½
7	3⅝		Oliver Farm Eq	400	5	5	5	5⅛
27⅜	12		Oliver F E ppf	800	23⅞	23½	23¾	23½
8⅛	5⅛		Omnibus	800	5½	5½	5½	
14⅜	7⅞		Oppenheim Col	1500	13⅞	13¼	13¾	14⅛
19⅜	14⅜	.60	Otis Elevator	1100	15⅞	15½	15⅞	16
8	4⅛		Otis Steel	1500	6½	6¼	6¼	6½
25	9		Otis Steel ppf	400	20⅞	20½	20⅞	20⅞
110	97	7	Outlet Co pf	10	110	110	110	
			—P—					
6⅜	3		Pacific Coast	110	5⅛	4½	4½	5⅛
10⅜	3¾		Pacific Coast 1pf	260	9⅞	9	9	9¾
23½	18½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	1800	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
37	23½	3	Pacific Lighting	500	35½	35¼	35½	35½
34	26¾		Pacific Mills	600	31¼	31	31¼	31½
88½	72	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	100	82½	82½	82½	83½
8¾	6½		Pac W Oil Corp	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
6⅝	3⅞		Packard Motor	5200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
2½	1¼		Panhandle P & R	200	2	2	2	1⅞
5⅞	1¾	h	Paramnt Pub ctfs	5100	5⅛	5	5⅛	5⅛
35½	24		Park & Tilford	100	29½	29½	29½	
6⅞	3⅛		Park Utah	2900	5	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
2	1		Parmalee Trans	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	1¼		Pathe Exchange	900	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
24⅛	10½		Pathe Exch A	1600	24⅛	22⅞	23¾	23¼
21½	17⅜		Patino Mines	900	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	19½
4⅝	2		Peerless Motor	3700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
64	56¼	2	Penick & Ford	800	61	60	61	59¾
4½	2⅛		Penn Coal&Coke	400	4½	4⅛	4½	4⅛
7¾	3⅞		Penn Dixie Cem	600	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6¼
27½	13		Penn Dixie C pf	800	30	27½	30	
67⅞	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	1400	67¾	66	66	67⅝
34¼	29¾	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	3600	35¼	34⅜	34½	35⅜
43⅞	27		Peoples Gas L&C	500	39½	38⅛	38⅝	38½
37⅞	16½		Pere Marquette	900	37⅞	34¾	37⅞	33
43	16½		Pere Marq pf	400	43	38¾	42	38⅜
51½	18		Pere Marq ppf	600	51½	50	51	47¾
14¼	9		Petroleum	1500	13	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
18⅜	14⅝	.25b	Phelps Dodge	5300	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅞
36½	24¼	3	Phila Co 6%	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	33¾
5¼	3		Phila Rap Tr	60	5¼	5	5¼	5⅛
14⅞	4½		Phila Rap Tr pf	40	14⅜	12	13¼	11⅞
6⅞	3¼		Phila & Reading	1400	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
21	9		Phillips Jones	600	20	19½	19½	20⅛
20¾	15⅛	.25b	Phillips Pet	7000	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	20½
6½	2		Pierce-Arrow	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1⅛	¾		Pierce Oil	400	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
10⅜	7½		Pierce Oil pf	100	9½	9½	9½	
2	1¼		Pierce Pet	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25⅞	18½	1	Pillsbury Flour	300	25¼	25	25	25
11⅝	7		Pitts Screw&Bolt	1500	10	10	10	10⅜
43	30		Pitts Steel pf	60	40	40	40	
17½	8½		Pitts Term pf	40	12¾	12½	12½	
16¾	12⅝	1	Plymouth Oil	1200	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
14⅞	9¼		Poor & Co B	100	11	11	11	11
29⅝	21		Postal Tel pf	400	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
5½	1⅞		Pressed Steel Car	800	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	4
22	6⅞		Pressed Stl C pf	300	19¾	16	19	
41¼	34	1.50	Procter & am	2500	37	36	36¾	36¾
109	102½	5	Procter & G pf	100	107½	107½	107½	107½
1¼	⅜		Prod & Refiners	2600	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅞	2½		Prod & Ref pf	1100	4⅛	4	4	3¾
45	34	2.80	Public Service	1900	39½	39	39⅜	39¾
96	79	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	95½	95½	95½	
119½	105	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	117¾	117¾	117¾	
102½	90	5	Pub Serv E&G pf	100	102½	102½	102½	
59⅝	50¼	3	Pullman	1500	58¼	57½	58¼	58
14⅞	10⅛		Pure Oil	4900	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝
80	58¾		Pure Oil pf	40	74	74	74	75
			—R—					
19¾	12¼	1	Purity Bakeries	900	17½	17⅛	17½	17¼
9⅛	6½		Radio Corp Amer	9400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
39½	23¼		Radio pf A	800	36⅝	36	36	36½
34¾	15		Radio pf B	4200	33⅜	31⅝	32⅞	33
4¼	2¼	h	Radio-Keith-O	1100	3½	3	3⅜	3½
24¼	17¼		RR Securities	10	21½	21½	21½	
23	16	1	Raybestos Man	400	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
38⅞	23½	2	Reading 1pf	200	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
37⅞	29⅛	2	Reading 2pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	
14	8⅜		Real Silk Hosiery	300	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
38¾	13½		Reis & Co pf	200	32¾	32¾	32¾	32
13⅜	6⅜		Remington Rand	1200	12⅝	12½	12½	12½
69½	32⅜		Rem Rand 1pf	300	69	69	69	
5½	3⅛		Reo Motors	2400	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
25¾	16		Republic I & S	1800	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛	22⅜
67½	39		Repub I&S pf	1400	61½	60½	60½	61
14½	5		Revere Cop&Bf	300	12½	12½	12½	12½
83	46		Revere C&B pf	30	82¼	82¼	82¼	
26¼	15⅛	1	Reynolds Metal	3200	26¼	25	26¼	25½
12¾	6½		Reynolds Spring	200	12	12	12	12
32¼	26⅜		Roan Antip CM	1900	32¼	30⅞	31⅜	
39½	35¼	1.07½e	Royal Dutch	400	35½	35	35½	35½
10¼	4	.20b	Rossia In Co Am	300	9⅛	9	9⅛	9
			—S—					
56¾	44	3	Safeway Stores	1200	56½	55¾	56½	56
103¾	84¾	6	Safeway S 6%	100	104	104	104	
27⅞	20½		St Joseph Lead	1700	24⅛	22¼	24⅛	23½
6⅛	2¼	h	StL & SF pf	200	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
12¼	6		Savage Arms	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	
50	41	1.50	Scott Paper	40	50	50	50	
2	1	h	Seaboard Air L	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅛	1¾	h	Seaboard A L pf	200	2¾	2½	2½	1½
38⅜	25⅜	.60†	Seaboard Oil	400	37¾	37½	37½	37¾
4⅞	2⅝		Seagrave	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
51¼	40½		Sears Roebuck	1300	51¼	50⅜	50⅞	50⅞
2	1		Seneca Corp	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¼	4¾		Servel Inc	400	8⅛	7⅞	8	8⅛
13¼	5⅛		Sharon Stl Hoop	100	10	10	10	
13⅞	6¾	.24	Shattuck (FG)	900	12¾	11¾	12⅜	11⅞
11½	7⅞		Shell Union Oil	1800	9¾	9½	9½	9⅞
89	58		Shell Un Oil pf	200	75¼	75¼	75¼	
24⅛	17		Simmons	1700	21	20⅜	20½	21
11¼	9	.25	Simms Petroleum	1400	11	11	11	10¼
11½	7⅞		Skelly Oil	900	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
42	23½		Sloss Shef pf	650	42	37½	40	37
15⅞	6¾		Snider Packing	1400	15¼	15¼	14¼	15½
10⅞	15⅛	.15b	Socony Vacuum	7500	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅛
22⅛	15¼	2	So Calif Edison	300	19½	19	19½	19⅛
33¾	18½		Southern Pacific	4900	28¼	27½	28⅛	28⅜
39⅜	31⅜	2.40	So P2Rico Sugar	400	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¼

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 23	Last Apr. 21
36½	23¾		Southern Ry	3200	33⅝	32¾	32¾	33¾
40⅞	27¾		Southern Ry pf	1100	40⅛	39	39	39½
13	5¾		Spalding & Bros	500	12½	12¼	12¼	12¾
15⅞	7		Spang Chalfant	30	15⅜	15	15⅜	14
60	30		Spang Chal pf	50	60	55½	60	
8	3⅝		Sparks Withing	5600	7¼	7	7⅛	7¼
7⅜	2		Spear & Co	9000	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
24½	15¾	1	Spencer Kellogg	1100	23¼	22½	23¼	23½
11⅜	5⅜		Sperry Corp	3800	10¾	10½	10¾	10⅞
31½	21¾	3	Spicer pf	40	28⅞	28⅞	28	
66	19		Spieg May Stern	2900	66	65½	65½	65½
25¼	20⅜	1	Stand Brand	3600	22⅜	21⅞	22¼	21¾
17	6⅝		Stand Gas & El	1100	13¼	12¾	12¾	13¼
17	7⅜		Stand G&E pf	1600	15⅝	14½	15⅝	14¾
33	16	1.80	Stand G&E 6%	700	30	28¾	30	
36¾	17½	2.10	Stand G&E 7%	2500	36½	33¼	36½	33
42⅞	35¼	2	Stand Oil Calif	2600	37½	36½	36½	36¾
108	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	200	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	17½
41	33¾	2	Stand Oil Kan	100	40½	40¼	40¼	41
50⅛	44⅛	1	Stand Oil NJ	3700	46¼	46	46⅛	46⅛
3	1⅜		Sterling Secur	200	2⅛	2	2	2¼
10⅝	6¼		Stewart Warner	500	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9½
13¼	6		Stone & Webster	1400	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
9¼	4⅜	h	Studebaker	2600	6¾	5⅞	6	6¾
47	19½	h	Studebaker pf	200	32	32	32	
62	51½	1‡	Sun Oil	100	61½	61½	61½	62
110½	100	6	Sun Oil pf	20	113½	113½	113½	
25¼	15	.50	Superheater	100	20	20	20	19½
3	1¾		Superior Oil	1600	2½	2½	2½	2½
5¾	3¼		Sweets Co Amer	500	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5
2½	1¼		Symington	200	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅜	3¼		Symington A	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
			—T—					
15¼	10¾	1	Telautograph	200	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
6¾	4⅛		Tennessee Corp	400	6	6	6	5¾
29⅜	23⅛	1	Texas Corp	4200	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
43¼	34½	2	Texas Gulf Sul	1800	37½	36¾	37	37⅝
43¼	18⅜		Texas & Pacific	100	35	35	35	34
12	6¾		Texas & P Land	300	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9½
15½	10		Thatcher Mfg	800	15	14¾	14¾	14½
9⅛	5¾		Thermoid	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
8¼	6		Third Ave Ry	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
11	7½	.37½b	Thompson	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
20¼	13⅛		Thompson Prod	1400	18⅜	18¼	18¼	18¾
14¼	8½		Tide Water Asso	6900	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	14⅛
83	64½	2½g	Tide W Asso pf	700	82½	82½	82½	82½
8⅜	2⅞		Timken-Detroit	3400	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
41	29⅛	.50	Timken Roller	1600	35½	35	35½	35
8½	6½	.12½b	Transamerica	6400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7½
13½	8½		Transue & Wil	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10⅞
6¾	4⅜		Tri Continental	1900	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
40	33	2.50	Trico Products	400	39	38½	39	
9⅜	4⅞		Truscon Steel	400	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	8
6⅛	1⅜		Twin City R T	3700	6⅛	4⅛	6⅞	3¾
31½	6		Twin City RT pf	2076	31⅝	25	31½	22
			—U—					
4	2⅜		Ulen& Co	200	3½	3⅜	3½	3⅜
51½	36	1	Underwd El Fish	300	45½	45	45½	45¾
60¾	43	2¶	Union Bag & P	500	60½	57	59½	
50⅞	41½	1	Union Carbide	2800	47	45½	46⅛	45⅜
20½	15⅞	1	Union Oil Calif	1800	17⅜	17½	17½	17⅜
133⅞	110½	6	Union Pacific	1100	133½	132	133½	132
83½	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	200	82	82	82	82
21	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	300	21	20¾	20¾	21
37¾	17⅝		United Air & Tr	21400	25	24¼	24⅝	25⅛
28⅞	23	1.60	United Biscuit	400	28⅞	28½	28½	28¾
44⅞	35	1.72	United Carbon	2800	44⅞	42⅞	44⅜	44¼
8⅞	4½		United Corp	11800	6⅝	6⅜	6½	6½
37⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	3200	34⅞	34½	34⅞	34⅝
9¾	6⅜		United Dyewood	410	9¾	8½	9⅛	8
5⅝	3⅛		United El Coal	1000	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5
77	59	2¶	United Fruit	2100	76¼	75½	76¼	76½
20⅛	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	5100	17	16⅝	16⅞	16¾
96	86	5	United Gas I pf	100	96	96	96	95½
3⅝	1⅜	h	United Paper Bd.	400	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
13¾	7		United Piece Dye	600	11¾	10⅜	11⅛	10¾
15¼	8¼		US & For Sec	100	12	12	12	12
27½	19½	1	US Freight	100	24	24	24	
50½	37½	1	US Gypsum	300	43	40⅜	43	41¾
10	4⅝		US Hoffman M	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
84¾	50		US Indus Alco	100	52	52	52	
11⅞	8⅛		US Leather	200	10	9¾	9¾	
19¾	14		US Leather A	200	17⅛	17	17	
33	18	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	2800	29	28½	28½	29
12¾	7⅜		US Realty	200	9⅝	9⅜	9½	9½
24	14¾		US Rubber	19800	23¾	22⅞	23	23¾
61¼	24⅛		US Rbuber 1pf	12100	59¾	57	57	59½
135½	96⅝	1¶	US Smelt R&M	1500	127	12½	127	124
63⅛	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	63	63	63	63⅛
59⅞	46		US Steel	10100	52½	51⅞	52	52½
99½	88	2	US Steel pf	400	96½	96⅛	96¼	96⅝
3	1¼		Univ Pipe & Rad	500	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2⅛
5⅜	2⅜		Utilities P&Lt A	1800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
			—V—					
1⅞	1		Vadsco Sales	2100	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
31¾	21		Vanadium	200	27	26¾	27	27
11⅜	4½		Van Raalte	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
98	84¼	7	Van Raalte pf	20	70	70	70	
5⅜	3⅛		Va-Caro Chem	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
26	14½		Va-C Chem 6%	200	24¼	24¼	24¼	25¼
9	4⅞		Va Iron C & C	260	8	7⅞	8	
79	52	3b	Vulcan Detin	30	69	68	68½	68
			—W—					
7⅝	3⅛	h	Wabash pf A	300	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
8⅞	5¾		Waldorf System	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
6⅝	2¾		Walworth	600	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5⅞
3⅝	2⅛		Ward Baking B	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
36	27½	2	Ward Baking pf	200	31⅝	31	31⅝	
8¼	4⅞		Warner Bros A	4200	7¾	7½	7¾	7½
3⅞	1⅝		Warner Quinlan	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅝	9⅜		Warren Bros	2800	13	11¾	12⅝	11¾
28⅞	16		Warren cv pf	1640	28⅞	24	26⅝	23⅝
2¼	1		Wells Fargo Exp	80	1½	1½	1½	
60	52½	4	Wesson Oil pf	100	59½	59½	59½	
77	51¾	7	W Penn El 7%	140	77	76¼	77	76
101½	78¾	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	101½	101½	101½	101½
108½	89½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	10	108½	108½	108½	108
6¼	3		Westn Dairy P A	200	4⅛	4	4⅛	4¼
2½	1⅛		Westn Dairy P B	1000	1½	1¼	1¼	1¼
17¼	8¾		Westn Maryland	1300	15¼	15⅛	15¼	15¾
23	12		Westn Md 2pf	200	20¼	20	20	
8½	2¾		Westn Pacific	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6½
17½	4⅝		Westn Pac pf	1100	14	13½	13⅝	14
66⅞	51½		Westn Union	200	54½	54¼	54¼	55
36	26¾	1	Westing Air Br	1000	33	32¾	32¾	33
47¼	35¾		Westing Elec	11400	41	40½	40⅞	41
14	6⅜		Weston El Instru	300	13¾	12¾	13½	
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	23	22¾	23	23
31½	24	2	White Rock	300	30½	30	30½	30½
3⅞	1½		White Sew M	400	3	3	3	3⅛
11¼	5⅛		White Sew M pf	300	11⅛	10¾	11	11
5¾	3⅜		Wilcox Oil & G	1000	4⅞	4¾	4¾	5
32	27½	2.50	Wilcox Rich A	200	32	31½	32	
9	4¾		Wilson & Co	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
26⅜	12¼		Wilson & Co A	600	24¼	23½	23¾	23⅞
84½	53	3½g	Wilson & Co pf	700	79	77½	77½	79
54⅞	41¾	2.40	Woolworth	400	54⅜	54	54⅜	54⅞
31⅞	21	1	Worthgton Pump	800	29½	27⅞	29⅛	28¾
53	34		Wor Pump A pf	420	53	48¼	52½	48¼
42	30		Wor Pump B pf	400	41½	37½	41½	37
75	16⅞		Wright Aero	50	57	57	57	58
			—Y—					
7¼	4⅛		Yellow Truck	700	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
46	28		Yellow Truck pf	10	43	43	43	45
22¾	15		Young Sp & W	400	19¼	18¾	18¾	
33¾	21⅛		Youngstonw	200	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock.

Union Pacific Co. Cuts 1933 Funded Debt $7,229,495

Accomplished by Retirement of Equipment Trusts, Says Annual Report

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Union Pacific Railroad Company's funded debt was reduced $7,229,495 last year by retirement of equipment trusts, according to the road's 1933 pamphlet report issued today. As of Dec. 31, last funded debt outstanding was $348,192,215, compared with $355,421,710 at the close of the previous year.

The company's equipment trust holdings in nonaffiliated systems decreased $2,364,618, and the total face value of holdings of bonds, notes and equipment trust of other than affiliated companies was $75,348,764 at the end of 1933 compared with $77,713,382 at the close of 1932.

Other changes in investment holdings of other roads, as previously reported, include sale of 26,729 shares of Baltimore & Ohio common, 20,000 shares of Chicago & North Western common and the purchase of 8100 additional shares of Pennsylvania Railroad. The road also increased its holdings of Baltimore & Ohio preferred by 6130 shares.

On Dec. 31 Union Pacific held 35,940 common and 24,190 preferred shares of Baltimore & Ohio; 18,450 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific preferred; 24,206 shares of Chicago & North Western common; 268,700 common and 98,270 preferred shares of Illinois Central; 200,000 shares of New York Central; 108,100 shares of Pennsylvania and 58,300 shares of Wabash Railway preferred A.

As shown in the preliminary statement Union Pacific had in 1933 net income of $21,578,196, equivalent after dividends on the preferred stock to $7.92 a share on the common, compared with $20,634,388 or $7.49 a share in 1932.

Operating revenues amounted to $111,090,458, compared with $114,812,397 in 1932; net operating income $18,747,128, compared with $18,012,536; and income from investments and sources other than transportation operations $18,049,086, compared with $18,435,739.

Current assets on Dec. 31 amounted to $45,267,140, compared with $43,035,312. Cash amounted to $20,313,025, compared with $20,744,968. United States Government securities totaled $23,971,962, compared with $23,982,664. Current liabilities were $18,017,013, compared with $16,976,516.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	45c	45c	36¾c
Time loans—			
60 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
90 days	¾@1	¾@1	1½
4 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½
5-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	1½@1¾

Bankers' Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@ ¼	⅜@ ¼	1 @ ⅞
4 months	½@ ⅜	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞
6 months	¾@ ⅝	⅞@ ¾	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅞@ 1⅛	⅞@ ¾	1
3 mos bills	1⅛@1	⅞@ 1	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	135s 7½d	135s 8d	128s 3d
Bar silver	19⅞d	19 11/16d	18⅝d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	2½
Time money	3	3½	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½	Bucharest	6
Boston	2	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	5½
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3½	Paris	3
St. Louis	2½	Prague	3½
San Francisco	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Sofia	7
Bombay	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7	Tokyo	3.65
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	3½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$5.14⅞	$5.17¼	$8.2397
Cables	5.15⅛	5.17½	8.2397
France—franc	.0666	.0665	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2361	.2345	.2354
Italy—lira	.0857½	.0854	.0891
Germany—mark	.3955	.3945	.4433
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.1416½	.1416½	.0500
Denmark—krone	.2300	.2298	.4537
Finland—finmk	.0225	.0225	.0426
Greece—dr'chma	.0095	.0095	.0220
Holland—florin	.6830	.6800	.6806
Hungary—pengo	.3960	.3960	.2961
Norway—krone	.2590	.2598	.4537
Poland—zloty	.1890	.1890	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0465	.0465	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0103	.0103	.0101
Spain—peseta	.1380	.1371	.3267
Sweden—krona	.2655	.2662	.4537
Switz'l'd—franc	.3266	.3250	.3267
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0228	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3875	.3875	*
Shanghai—dol	.3463	.3463	*
India—rupee	.3888	.3900	.6180
Japan—yen	.3040	.3050	.8440
Java—florin	.6840	.6840	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.8439
Sts Stlments—dol	.6075	.6075	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3441	.3438	1.6334
Brazil—milreis	.0861	.0860	.2025
Chile—peso	.1055	.1055	.2060
Peru—sol	.2245	.2245	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8130	.8130	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.063	1.038	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2900	.2900	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury April 20 was: Receipts, $9,263,663; expenditures, $37,212,815; balance, $4,416,506,734; customs receipts for the month, $13,856,442. Receipts for the fiscal year since July were $2,441,292,608; expenditures, $5,657,035,687, including $3,134,567,846 emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $3,215,743,079; gold assets, $7,750,993,214.

Owens-Illinois Glass

Net earnings of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company and wholly owned subsidiaries for the 12 months' period ended March 31 were $6,993,489, a compared with $2,466,008 for the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1933. These earnings are equivalent to $5.77 a share on the 1,200,000 common shares outstanding, as compared with $4.86 a share earned for the 12 months' period ended Dec. 31, 1933, and $2.02 a share for the 12 months' period ended March 31, 1933.

Canada's Fiscal Year Trade Shows Upturn

OTTAWA, April 23 (AP)—The total trade of Canada during the fiscal year 1933-34 which ended March 31, aggregated $1,019,455,000 compared with $887,097,000 in the year 1932-33, the Department of Trade and Commerce just announced. This was an increase of $132,358,000 or almost 15 per cent.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; leaders narrow and dull.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments higher.

Curb: Easy; trading quiet.

Foreign exchanges: Easy; dollar rallies.

Cotton: Lower; favorable weather; May liquidation.

Sugar: Higher; steady spot market.

Chicago

Wheat: Lower; no aggressive buying.

Corn: Easier; less shipping demand.

Cattle: Strong to higher, top $8.10.

Hogs: Active; 5 to 10 lower, top $3.95.

Foreign

London—Business on the stock exchange was quiet today. Rubber and motor shares and gilt-edged securities were supported, and reached firmer levels. The closing was irregular.

Paris—The new jump in rentes monopolized attention on the Bourse, the 4½ per cent issue gaining more than two francs. The remainder of the market was inactive and barely steady. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—Prices on the Boerse sagged today and the market closed unrecovered.

Howe Sound Company's Net

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Howe Sound Company reports March quarter net profit of $488,554 before depletion, equal to $1.03 a share, compared with net loss of $125,547 a year ago.

Budd Wheel Company's Net

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—Budd Wheel Company reports net profit of $59,177 for the March quarter, compared with loss of $203,119 in the like 1933 period.

U. S. Dollar Higher At $5.14¾ to Pound

LONDON, April 23 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 2¼ cents to the pound today to close at $5.14¾ to the pound as compared with Saturday's final quotation of $5.17.

The market experienced a changed sentiment on better week-end news from America interpreted as meaning President Roosevelt does not plan fresh inflation.

Short traders covered and from the firmer opening of $5.16¼, the rate steadily appreciated, and was helped later by other buying.

Gold currencies were weak early but improved to finish steady. The French franc closed at 77.38 to the pound compared with Saturday's close of 77.34.

Horders were reported to have bought the £388,000 ($2,003,050) worth of gold available at a price of 135 shillings, 7½ pence ($35.01) a fine ounce, a decline of ½ penny.

PARIS, April 23 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 3 centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.015 francs (6.653 cents to the franc) after an opening at 15 francs (6.666 cents.)

The dollar closed Saturday at 14.985 francs (6.6753 cents). Today's climb was the result, brokers said, of prospects that the United States would ship gold if the dollar stays down.

BERLIN, April 23 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.489 marks (40.5 cents to the mark) on the foreign exchange market today as compared with Saturday's price of 2.475 marks (40.4 cents).

International Cement Loss

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—International Cement Corporation reports 1933 net loss of $102,266, compared with loss of $1,436,367 in 1932. Current assets last Dec. 31 totaled $9,913,413 and current liabilities $1,366,679, compared, respectively, with $9,079,776 and $1,622,385 at the end of 1932.

Hudson Bay Mining Net

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP)—The Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company, Ltd., reports net profit of $780,524 before depletion for 1933, equal to 31 cents a share. This contrasts with deficit of $298,955 in 1932.

Chicago Grain Prices Are Slightly Weaker

CHICAGO, April 23 (AP)—Sharp breaks of grain values early today accompanied weakness of securities. The Liverpool wheat market failed entirely to respond to Saturday's upturns this side of the Atlantic.

Opening ⅛-⅞ lower, July 76⅛-½, wheat afterward fell further. Corn started ⅜-¾ off and subsequently underwent an additional setback.

Opening prices were: Wheat—May —.76¼-½, July .76⅛-½, Sept .77¾-.78. Corn—May .44⅞-.45, July .47¼-⅜, Sept. .49-.49⅜. Oats—May .27¾-⅞, July .28¼-⅜, Sept. .29-.29¼.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	11.48	11.49	11.46	11.47	—.12
July	11.59	11.61	11.57	11.57	—.12
October	11.71	11.79	11.71	11.71	—.12
December	11.83	11.85	11.81	11.83	—.12
January	11.90	11.90	11.89	11.89	—.10

Spots 11.65, off 10 points.
Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	5.86	5.86	5.83	5.84	—.03
July	5.85	5.85	5.83	5.84	—.03
October	5.79	5.79	5.77	5.78	—.03
January	5.78	5.78	5.76	5.77	—.03

Tone at close steady.

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc, on the days indicated compare:

	Saturday	Friday	Thursday	Wednesday	Year Ago
High	99.23	100.0	100.4	100.5	92.51
Low	99.04	99.44	100.09	100.4	90.90
Last	99.23	99.52	100.1	100.4	91.97

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 58.61 cents at the close.

Heads Cotton Manufacturers

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 23 (AP)—W. D. Anderson, of Macon, Ga., was elected president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association Friday at the concluding session of its convention here.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Net

NEW YORK, April 23 (AP) — Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company reports first quarter net profit of $412,096, equal to 67 cents a common share, compared with $365,097, or 58 cents a share, a year ago.

Financial: News and Comment

Use of American Cotton in March Shows Increase

Better Than Seasonal Gain in U. S.—British Mills Consume Less

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—World consumption of American cotton increased during March and registered slightly more than the usual seasonal increase over February, according to a report issued today by the New York Cotton Exchange Service. The increase in the United States was somewhat larger than seasonal, while the increase abroad was barely seasonal.

World consumption of American cotton during March totaled approximately 1,177,000 bales as compared with 1,089,000 in February, 1,201,000 in March last year, and 1,171,000 two years ago. The increase in world consumption from February to March this year was 8.1 per cent as against an average increase of 5.4 per cent from February to March in the past six years, and hence was slightly larger than the usual seasonal increase.

Rise Above Average

In the United States, consumption of American cotton increased 13.8 per cent as compared with an average increase of 7.1 per cent from February to March in the last six years; the increase in the United States was somewhat larger than the usual seasonal increase. In foreign countries, spinners increased their consumption of American cotton 3.8 per cent from February to March, as comared with an average increase of 4.1 per cent in the last six years.

The increase in consumption of the American staple abroad was just about seasonal. During the eight months of this season from Aug. 1 to March 31, world spinners used 9,354,000 bales of American cotton as compared with 9,288,000 in the corresponding portion of last season and 8,390,000 two seasons ago.

The United States and minor cotton-consuming countries consumed more American cotton in March this year than in March a year ago, but Great Britain, the Continent, and the Orient used less than a year ago. The United States, the Continent, and minor consuming countries used more than in March two years ago, while Great Britain and the Orient used less. Domestic mills used 529,000 bales of American cotton in March, as compared with 485,000 last year and 477,000 two years ago.

British Mills Use Less

British mills used 114,000 bales as compared with 129,000 last year, and 127,000 two years ago. Spinners on the Continent consumed 348,000 bales as against 355,000 last year, and 326,000 two years ago. In the Orient, mills consumed 162,000 bales as compared with 213,000 last year, and 223,000 two years ago. Minor cotton-consuming countries used 24,000 bales as against 19,000 last year, and 18,000 two years ago.

The world stock of American cotton on March 31 was approximately 14,981,000 bales as compared with 16,679,000 at the end of March last year, and 17,273,000 two years ago. The stock on plantations in the South was the smallest in several years, totaling 1,338,000 bales as against 2,443,000 a year ago, and 2,418,000 two years ago.

The stock of American cotton in public warehouses in the United States and afloat to and at ports of Europe and the Orient was also the smallest in several years, aggregating 10,572,000 bales compared with 11,731,000 last year, and 11,842,000 two years ago. The stock of American cotton at world mills was the largest end-March world mill stock since 1927, totaling 3,076,000 bales as against 2,505,000 last year, and 3,013,000 two years ago.

Market Value Of 50 New York Bank Stocks Increased

NEW YORK, April 23—The market value of 50 representative stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the close of business for the week ended April 21 was $14,202,031,000, an increase of $229,809,250, or 1.64 per cent, as compared with the market value of $13,972,221,750 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the New York Exchange.

At the close of the corresponding week a year ago, the same 50 stocks had a market value of $9,765,215,250, indicating an increase during the year of $4,436,815,750, or 45.43 per cent.

Says Richmond Has Big Shortage of Dwellings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 23—Four years of abnormally light construction has brought Richmond face to face with a shortage in the supply of dwellings ranging up to $12,000 in cost, in the opinion of A. K. Muhleman, prominent local builder.

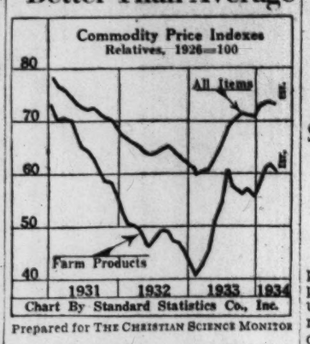
Richmond's building program in the four years of economic depression has been so small that it has not been enough to provide new homes for the natural increase in population, or to allow the many families now crowded together to spread out.

Mr. Muhleman believes that when confidence is fully restored there is bound to be a tremendous increase in home building here.

Chilean Sheep Not To Reach London Market

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 23 (By U. P.)—The Central Bank estimates that 500,000 sheep to be slaughtered this season will be shut off from the London market by the Ottawa agreement. Only the tallow will be used. The estimate compares with 250,000 last year and 80,000 normally.

Farm Price Advance Better Than Average



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ACCORDING to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes, shown above, farm prices have scored a much greater relative advance from the depression low point than the average of all prices, although little net progress has been made in the former since last summer.

The slight decline shown in the "all items" index for the first week in April was corroborated by the Standard Statistics daily commodity price index, but the latter has since risen and on April 16 stood at the highest point for the recovery period.

Wholesale Prices Remain Unchanged In April 14 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged for the week ended April 14, according to the Commissioner of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Commerce.

Present prices are 73.3 per cent of the 1926 average as compared with 73.4 per cent for the week ended March 31.

As compared with the index of 60.3 for the corresponding week of last year, the index is up by 22 per cent. It is 11 per cent above the level for the like week of two years ago, when the index was 66.0. The average wholesale price level now stands 3½ per cent above that of the first week of January. It is approximately 2 per cent above the high point reached during 1933 (Nov. 18), when the index stood at 71.7 and 23 per cent above the low point of last year (March 4), when the index was 59.6. As compared with the average for 1929, the present index is down by 23 per cent.

Of the 10 major groups of commodities covered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, five showed an increase and five a decrease from the level of the week before.

	Week Ended			
	Apr 14 1934	Apr 7 1934	Apr 15 1933	Apr 16 1932
All commodities	73.3	73.3	60.3	66.0
Farm products	60.5	60.4	44.5	50.1
Foods	65.8	66.1	55.7	61.3
Hides & lthr prods	89.8	89.5	68.3	75.6
Textile products	75.5	75.7	50.9	57.2
Fuel & lghtg mtrls	72.9	72.6	62.6	71.7
Metals & met prds	86.9	86.5	76.9	80.1
Building materials	86.5	86.7	70.4	72.4
Chemicals & drugs	75.4	75.5	71.2	74.5
Housefurn goods	82.8	82.5	72.2	78.2
Miscellaneous	69.6	69.8	57.9	64.8
All commodities other than farm products and foods	78.9	78.7	65.8	71.3

Upward Business Trend Unbroken In Chicago Area

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 23—Chicago's steady upward business trend continued unbroken again last week, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail stores all reported turnover far beyond that of the like period a year ago and in line with the volume of recent weeks; wholesalers found out of town merchants continuing to make commitments for what they all appear to think will be a satisfactory May. Chain stores, as a whole, held about the same pace as during the preceding week; and the mail-order houses, in some instances, added to their pay roll with indications that their increased business looks more permanent.

In the industrial field, employment increases at several smaller factories accounted for some of the slack occasioned by the curtailment of CWA projects.

Utilities continue to upset records of recent years, telephones, gas and electricity all reflecting greater consumer demand.

The last minute rush to put things in shape for the opening of a Century of Progress aided employment and building material activity. It is stated that more than 2000 tradesmen and laborers will be employed for several weeks to assure full operation of the World's Fair by May 26.

The general trend of Chicago business is declared by many to be fittingly reflected in the increases in deposits and loans reported by Chicago banks.

Oregon Offers New Bond Issue to Aid Veterans

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Formal offering is being made today by a syndicate headed by Lehman brothers of an issue of $1,000,000 State of Oregon 4 per cent bonds, issued for veterans' aid. Other members of the syndicate are Phelps, Fenn & Co., Kean, Taylor & Co., First of Michigan Corporation, Wells-Dickey Company, Ferris and Hardgrove and Stern Brothers & Co.

The bonds maturing from April 1, 1946 to October 1, 1950, are being offered at 100.50 and accrued interest. They are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Canada Studies Douglas Social Credit Scheme

System of Public Financing by British Economist Is Expounded

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 23—A system of public financing that will speed up production to capacity, put almost unlimited purchasing power in reach of the consumer, make everyone richer and nobody poorer, practically abolish taxes, and yet leave the present economic structure intact, sounds like the creation of a modern fairy tale, exceeding in virtue all other corrective methods advocated in the last five years. But such a system exists in the mind of its sponsor, Maj. C. H. Douglas, British civil engineer and economist.

While Major Douglas seems reticent as to description and detailed workings of his scheme, desiring at this stage to win acknowledgment of the soundness of his theory, he made clear that he believed that the volume and flow of credit, now reposing in the hands of the bankers, should be transferred to the community at large, under national supervision. This would involve a national credit account, based on the total credit account of the community, and would be used to finance consumption as well as production. In order to equate consumption with production consumer credits would be issued in one of two ways:

To Increase Purchasing Power

(a) Using the national credit to effect a reduction in the price of goods by declaring a national discount rate, thereby increasing the purchasing power of money. Vendors registering under a price assistance or rebate scheme would agree to sell their goods at fixed margins of profit, thus preventing price inflation; or (b) By declaring a national dividend and issuing money direct to individuals. All governmental activities would be financed, debt free, from the national credit, which would mean no more debts, no more interest, and a rapid elimination of indebtedness and taxation, thereby creating abounding prosperity.

Certain countries of Europe have been approached in regard to it, New Zealand is nibbling at it hopefully, last week Canadian legislators had it in review, and this week New York and Washington will have a chance to question it at its source.

Douglas Explains

Major Douglas, invited before the parliamentary banking and commerce committee at Ottawa to explain his "Douglas social credit" plan, first described the eight "symptoms" of defects threatening the present economic system, including a surplus of unpurchasable production, with consequent unemployment; redundant production machinery in relation to purchasing power, with consequent cut-throat competition to sell or exchange goods for purchasing power; disappearance of industrial profits, with resultant business and industrial depression and failure, and increasing competition for foreign export markets to offset the failure of home markets, and, the consequent international friction threatening war.

These symptoms, admitted by all, create a condition highly unsatisfactory to everyone, even to the bankers who, during the last 10 years, have come into direct or indirect control of about 80 per cent of the world's assets, he affirmed. However, formidable opposition from the banks was to be expected to any such scheme, he stated, and therefore the people must utilize the law they possess and their own intelligence to extricate themselves from their difficulties. His plan, he explained, had been tried out to a limited extent, in Austria and Japan, with beneficial results, and a tentative plan, involving only banks and insurance companies, has been laid before the New Zealand Government.

Merchandise Sales Show Marked Gain

WASHINGTON, April 23 (AP)—A marked upturn in merchandising purchases in small towns and rural areas for March is reported by the Commerce Department.

Preliminary estimates indicated an increase of 65½ per cent in dollar volume over March, 1933, and of 23 per cent over March, 1932.

Part of the extreme rise above last year was attributed to the effect on sales last year of the March bank moratorium. An early Easter also was reported to have had an effect.

March nationwide merchandise sales were 19 per cent better than in February as compared with an increase of 1½ per cent in the like period last year. For the first three months of this year such sales were 58½ per cent higher than for the first quarter of 1933.

The estimates are based upon figures furnished by the large mail order companies and many chain units operating exclusively in small towns and cities of the agricultural area.

Argentine Industrial Exhibition a Success

BUENOS AIRES, April 23 (U. P.)—The Argentine Industrial Exhibition came to a close after its four months' run was extended 17 days due to popular demands. Regarded as the first successful showing of Argentine-made goods, 600 exhibitors reported orders totaling millions of pesos. At least 1,750,000 visitors thronged the Rural Grand Enclosure.

The success of the exhibition was considered a vindication of the high protection and monetary depreciation policies which aim at increased consumption of home products, decreased imports, and the raising of the favorable trade balance to the previous average of 454,000,000 pesos. Last year's balance was slightly above 147,000,000.

Says Monetary Policy Fails To Raise Bank Credit Volume

John T. Madden of New York University Calls Administration Unsuccessful in Inducing Banks to Expand Loans to Finance Business

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Despite the fact that our banking system is today in a position to finance a business recovery, the monetary policies of the Administration have failed to bring about an increase in the volume of bank credit, declared John T. Madden, dean of the school of commerce, accounts and finance at New York University.

Addressing the spring conference of the Controllers Institute of America at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, Mr. Madden analyzed the steps the New Deal has taken in monetary matters.

"While the monetary policies of the Administration have been highly successful in facilitating Treasury financing, the Government has not yet succeeded in inducing the banks to utilize their excess reserves for the expansion of loans to finance industry and trade," he said. "Since the stabilization of the dollar, the total volume of other loans, mainly commercial, of all reporting member banks has decreased from $4,740,000,000 to $4,698,000,000, or a decrease of about $42,000,000.

Torn Between Two Policies

"Our banks now find themselves torn between two policies: Namely the policy of conservatism, liquidity and sound banking as advocated by the Comptroller of the Currency, and the other, the policy of courage and initiative in expanding credit as urged by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. So far the banks have tended to follow the policy of the Comptroller of the Currency with the result that in spite of the great liquidity prevailing in the money market, the volume of credit employed in commercial transactions has not increased."

Hence, the dean reached the conclusion that "the monetary policies of the Administration, in so far as they are directed toward bringing about an increase in the volume of bank credit, have not been successful."

"And this is so," he added, "in spite of the fact that, partly as a result of the purchase of several hundred millions of dollars of the preferred stock and capital notes of banks by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the banking system is today in a sounder position than for a number of years. Moreover, the liquidity of the money market and the stabilization of the dollar have greatly increased the surplus balances of the member banks with the reserve banks."

Outlines Three Proposals

Stating that the success of the monetary policies of the Administration will depend upon whether a special channel can be created between the money market and smaller-sized enterprises, Mr. Madden outlined three proposals directed toward opening up such a channel.

"First, there was a proposal made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to permit it to extend loans directly or indirectly to small and medium-sized business enterprises. The second proposal is to establish credit banks for industry, the capital of which would be subscribed out of the surplus of the Reserve banks, for the purpose of extending medium-term credit to small enterprises. And the last is the proposal of Senator Glass to grant these powers directly to the Federal Reserve Banks.

"All three proposals include provisions authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the credit banks, or the Reserve Banks to discount obligations held by banks, providing the banks assume responsibility for 20 per cent of the amount involved.

Against Silver Bill

"The purpose of this legislation is to induce banks to extend loans for a period up to five years, and, since it is well known that these loans are not liquid and that losses may result therefrom, all the proposals include provisions whereby the greater part of the loss will be borne by the respective governmental agencies."

Mr. Madden estimated that about $800,000,000 of working capital would be placed at the disposal of small industrial businesses if the powers presented in these proposals were given to the federal agencies.

Th new silver purchase bill, embodying the proposals of Representative Dies and Senator Thomas, was vigorously criticized. Dean Madden declared its effect would be practically to put the United States on a silver basis.

Characterizing the measure as "one of the most vicious bills that has ever been introduced in the Congress," he concluded:

"In my opinion, every effort should be made to prevent passage of this legislation because it not only would debase our currency, but would set in motion inflationary forces which we would not be able to control later."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

You would search quite a while to find someone in the Street who feels sure of whether any of the inflation bills will pass or whether the President will stop them. Yet this was probably the major preoccupation of the Street during the week. The sharp break in cereals and cotton was of course taken as increasing the probabilities of such legislation going through. But there is no certainty either way. Even the dubious theory that Europeans can read the American financial future better than Wall Street was lugged in, stock market traders noting with interest the drop in the dollar below its gold parity, as indicating that foreigners had a clearer hunch about the prospects than New York.

The news at the end of the week that the Treasury would permit gold exports was interesting to the Street. In spite of the rather vague official statements last February that the country was back on the gold standard, the Street had no confidence that the Government would live up to this implied promise to release gold on demand. It was generally thought that the country was on a one-way gold standard, that the Treasury would be glad to buy gold at $35 but not sell at that price. It was thought the Administration in a pinch would either raise the price or refuse to sell.

See Battle on Inflation

There is a good chance that the President may become the hero of the financial district for a little while as a result of the revival of Congressional efforts to have the Government print more paper money. It is a sort of three-cornered political struggle. The Street would like to see an end of budget extravagances, whether they are to be paid for with paper money or bonds. Congress apparently would like to keep its fences in repair for the election by voting large handouts to bank depositors, veterans, farmers, and silver producers. In the opinion of the Street the President hasn't much idea what he wants except that he wants to have the power and the choice. The Street expects the Washington battle to be waged not over whether there shall be silver legislation, but whether it shall be permissive or mandatory.

Wall Street is itself rather of two minds on the question of silver and allied currency abuses. While the banks, trust companies, and other responsible creditors' agencies are opposed to "unsound" money measures, traders are more debtor-minded, and are inclined to feel that anything that would put the market up would be a good thing. As usual, the banks have the idea that if the currency is limited either by requirements of the gold standard or those of budget balancing there will not be another large expansion of credit and another collapse. They do not believe that any of the smart young men in Washington have any plan to stabilize business that will work, but they cling persistently to the hope that if the old "well-tried" principles of currency and credit control were again respected, some kind of stability might be achieved.

The Street is cheered, perhaps fooled, by Washington guesses and semiconfidential reports that the Administration is about to execute one of the much-predicted and seldom indicated swings to the right. Many here believe that the President is about to become more broad-minded and less liberal. Toward the end of the week it was rumored all round the floor of the stock exchange, where more credulity and more skepticism can be found in one place than anywhere else in the world, that the President is about to permit drastic modification of the Securities Act and to let the stock market control bill founder in the gales of controversy. Not much came out last week to confirm this report, with the Wagner bill apparently to go through, the stock market control bill being reported out of committee in still rigid form, and nothing much done about the Securities Act. Perhaps the average guess in the Street on the prospects for the stock market control bill is that margin minimums will be placed at about 45 per cent, as proposed by the House committee, and the commission authorized to adjust margin requirements will be an independent one, as proposed by the Senate Committee, and not the Federal Trade Commission.

That there is something more behind the recent upturn in the stock market than merely inflation hopes was indicated in Thursday afternoon's market, when grains and cotton were tumbling badly but share prices improved, led by stocks of the durable goods industries. Several expectations contribute to the strength in this group.

Capital Flotations Expected

It is expected that by June the Securities Act will be modified and a number of capital flotations will be offered, the proceeds to find their way shortly into orders for machinery and new construction. The striking improvement in the municipal bond market is expected to result shortly in orders for durable goods, sewage, light, water, school, and road equipment from cities and states. It is thought also that summer may bring an increase in PWA loans for building purposes.

The Street notices with interest that CWA expenditures under the old and new names are being stepped up, not tapered off. Against a total of about $175,000,000 in March, current outlay is at the rate of about $300,000,000 a month. Total deficit during the current month will run about $500,000,000 at the present rate, after adjustment for the bookkeeping formality of charging $300,000,000 for sinking fund against the Treasury this month.

There was considerable interest in the retail sales figures published by the Reserve System for the first half of April. They showed a dollar volume about 6 per cent below last year and a physical volume probably 25 per cent lower than the next to the lowest month of the depression. Part of the drop is, of course, explained by the fact that the period came just after Easter this year and just before Easter last year. Nevertheless the comparison was rather sobering.

Advanced Prices Do Not Restrict Steel Operations

Pace Even Quickens to 53 P. C. Capacity—Some Now See 70 P. C. Rate

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 23—The higher prices which went into effect in the steel industry were expected to slow down the pace considerably but so far there have been no signs of a recession. In fact the gait is quickening at a fairly rapid pace, with 53 per cent having been attained, the highest so far this year.

Some observers of the industry who had been predicting 60 per cent for the peak of the first half of the year back in February have revised their figure to 70 per cent.

Of course actual purchasing of steel over the next few weeks may be comparatively small since many consumers anticipated their second quarter requirements completely and others will have enough material left over for third quarter.

Motors Buy for Future

The automobile makers, who will not be changing models for another year, can well buy for several months ahead. There are some who are skeptical as to whether the much higher prices will ever actually apply on a large scale. The expiring date for the steel code is May 31, 1934, and it is quite possible that it will be revised radically, with different provisions for prices.

Judging by statistics for March which are being compiled, production may have been greater than either sales or shipments. At least that was the case with steel sheets, as announced by the National Association of Flat Rolled Steel Manufacturers. Some steel producers have found that purchasing was the heaviest during the first half of April of any corresponding period in at least three years.

Now that pig iron prices have advanced $1 a ton in all districts, with steel scrap prices remaining virtually unchanged, there will be a disposition to use larger proportions of scrap and less of pig iron. At the same time many descriptions of scrap are scarce since the whole world has been combed for waste ferrous material to ship to Japan and Italy.

Japan Buys Scrap

Many have assumed that the large shipments of scrap to Japan were for the manufacture of munitions. According to recent reports from that country the peace time requirements of that nation are absorbing about 80 per cent of the scrap imports. In the neighborhood of her large cities a great industrial and engineering development is in progress, requiring large quantities of steel.

The American jobbers have been doing a rush business along with the mills. Though they are not selling larger tonnages per order they are obtaining 50 per cent more orders. Higher prices on steel out of warehouses have not been announced as yet but the jobbers are confident that within the next 10 days they will be.

The volume of pig iron sales was back to normal last week after the active purchasing of the first half of the month. Importers of foreign iron have marked up their prices $1 a ton to correspond with the higher domestic prices.

Modern Fishing Company To Be Set Up in Jamaica

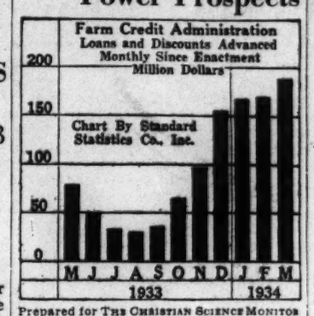
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON — The Caribbean Fisheries is making plans to operate in Jamaica, B. W. I., in a few months' time, and the directors of the company are leaving no stone unturned to make it a success.

They intend to employ a full fishing equipment, to maintain a delivery service, and to erect a cannery, and they propose to spend £100,000 per annum on the industry.

The capital, which is being largely underwritten in New York, consists of 10,000 shares at $5, common or ordinary, and 10,000 shares at $5, 8 per cent preferred and preference about $100,000.

Farm Purchasing Power Prospects



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS chart indicates one medium by which the position of farmers has been benefited.

For 11 months, through March 31, loans have been closed totaling $1,072,331,518.

Combined with other relief measures, the outlook for 1934 farm purchasing power appears markedly favorable.

Mortgage Holders Now Not Demanding Full Legal Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 23—Ninety-five per cent of creditors holding farm mortgages in the United States are not demanding their full legal rights in settlement. This statement is made by Alvin T. Anderson, special investigator for the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, before the Illinois State Farm Debt Adjustment Committee.

"What has happened," Mr. Anderson explained, "is that these debts that are giving trouble were contracted when values were abnormally high. The farmer was first to realize that he had borrowed too much. But now the creditor is realizing that he lent too much." As a result, he said, the creditor is unwilling to meet the farmer halfway and accept a settlement that will represent values more nearly normal than either the recent high level or the present low level.

"Thirty-seven states now have state adjustment committees, with an approximate total of 1400 county committees of some five men each, giving their services free to the cause of effecting a satisfactory settlement."

The effort, he explained, is to settle cases of distress without resorting to courts. The services of the committee are not forced upon either farmer or his mortgage holder. The committee, made up of local persons, acts, as a conciliatory body.

"In some of the western states," he said, "a morale has been built up to a point effecting a moral belief that it isn't the right thing to foreclose."

Mr. Anderson cited a change in the attitude of insurance companies which have changed, not because they had to, but because they saw it was the thing for them to do.

"Where a normal rental return is being accepted to take care of interest, part of it should go to satisfy the junior mortgage, where there is one," he said. "This, however, is true only in a general way. The greatest satisfaction has resulted where each case has been considered wholly as an individual case, and, too, where the creditor has instigated proceedings."

Says Production Rising Faster Than Employment

CLEVELAND, April 23 (AP)—Although mentioning numerous signs of returning prosperity, a note of warning is issued in the monthly business bulletin of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president and statistician of the Cleveland Trust Company.

"Our most difficult and important problem continues to be that of getting back to work the great numbers of men and women who are unemployed. It is always true in periods of recovery following depression that industry expands its output far more rapidly than it increases the numbers of its workers. In the recovery from 1921 to 1923, factory production increased by over 80 per cent while employment was rising 32 per cent," the survey says.

Dammed-Up Need For New Capital Growing Steadily

Accumulated Demand Totals 4½ Billions, Says Conference Board

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 23—Accumulated demand for new investment capital totaling $4,500,000,000 for producing and operating facilities has piled up in the last three years as a result of the virtual cessation of private financing, according to a survey released today by the National Industrial Conference Board.

As an aggregate investment of $6,000,000,000 in the country's producing and operating facilities in the three years 1931 to 1933 would have been normal, and as a total of only $1,500,000,000 of new capital was actually raised for this purpose, the conference board estimates that a net deficit of $4,500,000,000 may be regarded as the "accumulated backlog."

Stating that in this same period, federal financing had siphoned this very amount from the capital market, the survey continues.

"From the all-time peak of $9,400,000,000 in 1929, the total of new capital and refunding issues for domestic corporations floated in the American investment market dropped to $380,000,000 in 1933. Of the 1933 total, only $161,000,000 went into new capital issues, the balance being absorbed by refundings. New capital invested in a single month in any of the years from 1924 to 1929 was in excess of the value of new issues floated during the entire 12 months of 1933. Moreover, of the $161,000,000 of new capital issues in 1933, $83,000,000 was taken by the liquor and allied industries, revived by the repeal of prohibition. Thus, less than $80,000,000 was available for the extension of industrial and commercial enterprise in all other fields of activity.

"The critical situation in the capital market in 1933 was foreshadowed by the behavior of refundings of maturing debt early in 1932, when for the first time on record the volume of refundings of matured indebtedness was in excess of the volume of new debt contracted. In April, 1932, new money raised by the flotation of stocks and bonds aggregated $15,070,000, while borrowings for refunding purposes reached a total of $33,124,000. This condition reasserted itself in five of the eight subsequent months of 1932 and six months of 1933.

"In 1932 new capital borrowed for domestic corporate financing totaled $325,400,000, and the total borrowed for refunding operations amounted to $318,500,000. In 1933 new capital amounted to $160,600,000, while refundings totaled $219,300,000. Never in previous years had borrowings for refunding exceeded borrowings for the extension of operations. This development indicates a perilously low state of vitality in the economic and financial organism."

Montreal Bank Ends Mexican Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., April 23—Further indication of the rapid strengthening of Mexico's reconstructed financial system was evident in announcement by W. K. Newcomb, acting manager of the Bank of Montreal in Mexico that that bank is discontinuing its business in this country effective April 30.

This is the third foreign branch bank to announce closure of its Mexican branches during the last few months, and was preceded by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Anglo South American Bank.

The Bank of Montreal, established in Mexico in 1906, was the first Canadian bank to do business "on the ground" in Mexico and during 1903 reached its deposit peak of some 35,000,000 pesos, as compared to 5,000,000 pesos at the present time.

Closure of the Banco de Montreal will leave only two foreign banks operating in Mexico, the National City Bank of New York and the German South American.

Unceasing, competent supervision of investments is the most valuable service that a Trustee can render to your Estate.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The SECOND NATIONAL Bank of Boston

FOUNDED 1832

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and Hotel Statler Building

The Children's Page

Ginger, Treeza and the Heroes

By MAY WYNNE

Chapter IV

Chapters 1 to 3: Ginger lives in a back room in a dreary little street of one of the poorest parts of London. He prefers the streets, and how he does long for adventures! Tomorrow he will be eight years old, and then he can join the Wolf Cubs. Wonderful thought! The next day he is accepted as a new recruit. His dream has come true. But how is he to fill the four days before the next parade? Ginger has a great idea. He and Jackie and Sid and Bert will form a band of heroes, and seek adventures. Treeza wishes to be a hero, too, but it is not until she proves that she can help the heroes that she is enrolled. Treeza has a friend, Sam Parkins, who allows the heroes to use his loft as headquarters. They have a great time getting it ready, but that very evening they are called upon by Treeza to rescue her kitten, Wopples, who has been carried off by the Twinsies and handed over to Jem, one of the gypsies.

THE caravans on Tallen's Patch didn't look very cozy as seen by moonlight.

The heroes hung round the corner of the house nearest and whispered together, wondering how they were ever to find Wopples in the gypsy camp. There were no gypsies about, and the moonbeams played will o' the wisp among the shadows.

Ginger felt it would have done him good to whistle or sing just to cheer himself and his heroes, but it would not have been wise at all.

"There's a dog under that fust caravan," said Bert, "a long 'un. He'll bark if we gets near."

Treeza had not been allowed to come, and Ginger was wondering if Wopples would realize they came as friends.

This adventure was not only thrilling, but difficult. Of course Jack the Giant Killer walked up boldly to the Giant's Castle, but there was nothing in the story about stray dogs.

"I'll creep round," said Ginger desperately, "an' see if I can get up the steps into one of them carts. If I yell, you come."

He had started on his journey, doing his best to keep up his courage, when he spied a girl's figure looming out of the darkness. It was a gypsy girl, ragged and barefoot, rather older than himself and staggering under the weight of a basket, while a very small toddler clutched at her skirt.

The girl did not see him but, as she turned from the pavement to cross the Patch, she slipped, her basket fell from her arm, and right and left rolled her purchases.

A Chance For Our Heroes

In an instant the heroes were around her, and you can guess how glad that girl was when she heard they were Wolf Cubs out to do a good turn.

Jackie was packing the goods away in the basket when along came a motorcar, heading straight for the spot where the baby had toddled away after his ball.

Meg gave a scream, and Ginger gave a jump. Reckon you can call it a jump, for it was like the leap of a grasshopper, so that he landed alongside the gypsy baby and had it safe in a twinkling.

The motorist went on his way unconscious of what had happened, while Ginger picked himself and the baby up out of the dust and came back to the little group on the Patch.

At first Meg could do nothing but hug the baby, and then she turned to Ginger with eyes full of tears. But Ginger didn't want her thanks, and she might have gone on her way across the Patch if Jackie had not stopped her.

"We're Wolf Cubs, gal," he said. "It's our job to do good turns. Us makes you a present of 'em. Ginger an' us likes the game. But you can do a good turn now. There's a kit-cat in that caravan b'longing to our mate. You bring Wopples along an' we're square."

The little flicker of moonlight showed them Meg's white face and rough locks, but she smiled at the group of boys round her.

"You're the lads our Dan Smiff was tellin' of," she said. "You keep clear of the carryvans. I know the kit-cat. Dan's missus has it. This is her kid. I'll tell 'er what you've done. Only there's big boys comes an' tells tales 'bout you. I know they're no good. You keep clear of Tallen's Patch." And she turned away.

"I'll come 'long wif you," said Ginger. "You others wait here."

They all wanted to go too, but Meg said no.

"You holler an' we'll come," Jackie urged on Ginger, who was thoroughly enjoying things after having done a real good turn. It was better to rescue a gypsy baby than a Wopples, but it would be fine to rescue both.

Meg and the Gypsy Dog

Meg whispered secrets as they crossed the Patch, and Ginger carried the baby.

"Lopsy won't hurt you if I speaks to him," said Meg when the long dog came out growling. "He loves me, does Lopsy."

"D'you like livin' on the Patch?" asked Ginger. "I'd ravver have the street."

"I hates it," sighed Meg, "I don't b'long to no one. No use grumbling, though. Give me the kid an' I'll fetch the kit."

Ginger made himself small, hidden under the caravan steps, and Lopsy the gypsy dog came and [illegible]ed at him. He had no fear of [illegible] and hugged Lopsy's ugly head, [illegible]ng him a beauty.

[illegible]nd Lopsy said "Gr-r-r," and [illegible]d his face.

After all, a Wolf Cub and a puppy [illegible] a little bit alike.

Presently Meg came tumbling down the steps. "Dan's missus is pleased," she muttered. "She cried a bit an' hollered at me. Then she said you was brave for savin' Timfy. Then I told her 'bout the kit, and here it is."

She pushed Wopples into Ginger's arms and fled.

Ginger fled, too. Tallen's Patch wasn't a beauty spot, and he thought he heard a man shouting in the next caravan. Lopsy began to growl, too, as much as to say, "Was that Cub boy a traitor?"

He found the heroes none too happy. One of the Twinsies had been creeping round and had seen Jackie, upon which he had gone off at a run, as if to fetch someone.

"'Course he knew we was after Wopples," said Jackie, "but there's something up here, too. I b'lieve the police are watchin' round, and I wouldn't wonder if they mean to turn the gyps off. We'd better clear before there's a rumpus. That Jerry'll tell the gyps we was here, an' if they find you've got Wopples they won't half be after us."

It was thrilling, of course. Never, never had the band realized so clearly what it was to be heroes.

Think of it! Ginger had rescued a gyp baby and a kit-cat, while his heroes had backed him up through thick and thin.

It was a triumphant band which returned to the street to be welcomed by the stickiest, most grateful, and admiring Treeza, whose joy overflowed in a song of praise, which perhaps echoed rather too loudly since it was overheard by the Twinsies, who were sitting on their windowsill eating peanuts.

And the sight of Wopples in Treeza's arms, and the band of heroes in the background, caused the Twinsies to forget even peanuts in their surprise and disgust.

But Ginger only smiled at sight of their grimaces. Tomorrow Akela would know what sort of a recruit he had welcomed to the ranks of the Pack!

[To be continued next Monday]

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It was a gypsy girl, ragged and barefoot, staggering under the weight of a shopping basket.

The Song of the Books

By THE PIPER

The piper's song is a merry lay—
Over the hills and far away—
But how can we follow those notes so fleet?
Books shall be the golden shoes,
The winged steeds, each child may choose,
To lands where the new and wonderful meet.

Scamper: Anna Roosevelt Dall and Marjorie Flack. The Macmillan Company. $2. Illustrated.

TWO very popular people have got together to make this book: Anna Roosevelt Dall, the President's daughter, and Marjorie Flack, beloved for the Angus books. And it is just the kind of story that little people will want for their own.

Scamper, the bunny, in his little suit with bright buttons, leaves a New England village with its rows of white houses for *The* White House to become the pet of Dave and Babs. The children show him all around the big house and the lawn where they have a friendly meeting with Prince, the police dog, and Sandy, the Scotty, then race back again down the long hallways to a round room with pictures of ships on the walls, a fur rug by the fire and three men talking seriously. "That's the President of the United States," Dave says to Scamper, "but we call him Grandfather."

Together, the children and the bunny see the sights of Washington, join in the fun of the Easter egg-rolling on The White House lawn, peek in at state dinner parties, sail down the Potomac to Mount Vernon—and Scamper even has an airplane ride!

"Scamper" is told in a fresh bright way. It is a simple tale of two youngsters and their bunny who might be anywhere but happen to be in The White House, and Marjorie Flack has filled it with just the kind of pictures children like best to look at.

Hop, Skip and Jump!: Dorothy Aldis. Minton, Balch & Co. $2. Illustrated.

Every now and then grown-ups come along who write the sort of poems children would if they knew how to and were not too busy making up games or finding out about the world. Some grown-ups like A. A. Milne and Eleanor Farjeon seem to remember enough about what they did when they were little to write it down, or else they listen well to what's going on around them and then write it down.

Dorothy Aldis is just that kind of person. I rather expect she knows how to listen, for she has dedicated the book to the Four Little Aldises and Their Friends, and as you turn the pages you feel quite sure that you are reading about the games and thoughts of these little people.

The book begins with a circus. Then it goes on and tells us all sorts of things about ponies and ducks, washing on the line, meadow cooking and wash-rag games. One of the nicest poems, and the longest, is about a visit to a farm!

These are like the songs children sing to themselves about the games they are making for themselves, and they are learned almost as easily as they are read. One of the poems called "Then" gives a hint of the age that is going to like this book—

When you can catch
And throw a ball,
And spell
Cat,
Dog,
And Pig,
Then you have finished
Being small
And started
Being Big.

The Junior Gardener: Dorothy W. Greene and Rosetta C. Goldsmith. Illustrated. The Vanguard Press, New York. $1.25.

Do you want to make a garden this year? Yes, of course you do. Well then, you will need a few square feet of earth in the sunshine—and don't put off finding it, for April is the month when the ground must be prepared so the seeds can be planted in May. Don't try to make too big a garden, it's fun to grow things if you don't have to work too hard over them, so make just the size plot you feel you can take care of.

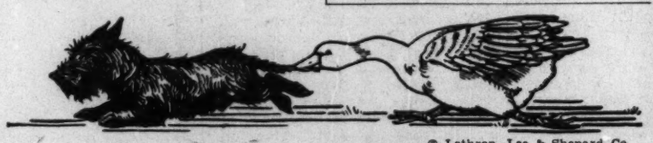
The next thing you will need is a few tools—a trowel to dig with and a fork to weed with, a basket, and a ball of cord. A few pennies from your money-box will buy seeds, but there's something else, there's "The Junior Gardener," and it will help you make a very fine garden.

It is quite a short book done in handlettering and filled with drawings of flowers, vegetables, and plans of gardens, and the things necessary for a boy or girl to know in making a garden has been included.

There is a nice bit at the end about flower arrangement and then a few words about wildflowers—"Many of the loveliest varieties are rarely seen these days, because people have been thoughtless and have taken these flowers from their native haunts, instead of allowing them to go to seed. If you have a small space in your own garden or around your home, we hope that you will plant a package of wildflowers and allow them to go to seed. These seeds are carried by wind, insects and birds to fields and woods where they will again find their old homes. In this way you will spread beauty to those who have no gardens."

© The Macmillan Company

"Someone brought Scamper his own tray." From "Scamper," by Anna Roosevelt Dall and Marjorie Flack.



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"A great white goose holding on to him." From "P. Penny and His Little Red Cart," by Amy Wentworth Stone.

Ruby's Rubber Doll

RUBY was walking home from school. She lived on a small ranch at the edge of town and so had some distance to go. She had left the last of the children at the corner and was now running down the hill that led to her home.

She turned the corner. Ahead was the irrigation ditch. It was wide and deep. Ruby loved to loiter on the bridge, looking down at the water as it swirled and hurried along, making almost no sound. It was early spring and the ditch was full.

What's that?

All of a sudden Ruby stiffened. Something was coming down the irrigation ditch that she could not make out. It was bright and light and bobbed along. It kept coming closer and closer to the bridge.

"A rubber doll! A cute little rubber doll!" she cried, when at last she could see it clearly.

It disappeared under the bridge, and she ran to the other side. The rubber doll had caught in some weeds. Ruby grabbed a stick at hand, bent down over the bank, reached out her stick, and drew the doll close to the bank where she could pick it up.

Ruby's thin little face beamed with delight and her big blue eyes widened farther than ever. This was a lovely rubber doll. Its little woolen dress was quite wet now, but otherwise the doll looked good as new. Ruby hugged it to her. She loved dolls of all kinds. She didn't have very many dolls either, not nearly as large a family as she wanted.

Ruby's small legs were flying fast down the dusty road now. She would show it to Auntie, for Ruby was staying with her Aunt Dorothy while Daddy was away hunting for work. She ran up the steps to the sun porch where Auntie sat darning stockings.

"Oh, isn't it lovely, Auntie!" she kept repeating.

That night Ruby carried the doll to bed with her. It was such a nice companion, for she could roll right on top of it and not hurt it at all. Or if she knocked it out of bed, it didn't matter.

The next morning when ready for school she announced, "I'm going to take my new rubber doll to school and show it to the other children."

Auntie said nothing for a moment. Then she spoke quietly: "You know, Ruby, some other little girl may claim the dolly as hers. You must remember that higher up the irrigation ditch live Amy and Leroy Cutler, and higher still the Van Winkles and Buehlers. It might belong to some child up there who dropped it into the irrigation ditch while playing, and so it floated down to you."

Ruby did not answer. Soberly she put the rubber doll away with her two other dollies.

But when she came home at night she said to Auntie: "If—if that doll belongs to some other little girl—I—guess I'd better give it up. I—I wouldn't want another little girl to keep my dolly. I—I guess I'll take it up to the Cutlers—and see if Amy lost it."

Slowly Ruby walked along the road up the hill. She hugged the dolly close against her gingham dress and several times she kissed it. She liked this rubber dolly. As she drew near the Cutler home she saw Amy in the yard. Amy claimed the doll at once. It was hers and she had lost it. Very soberly Ruby walked home with no rubber dolly in her arms. When she crossed the irrigation ditch and stopped to lean on the railing of the little bridge, a few tears dropped into the water beneath her.

Early that evening a sedan parked in front of the house. A little girl came running up the walk with something in her arms. Ruby went to the door. It was Amy Cutler and she was saying as she pushed the rubber doll into Ruby's hands, "It's yours now. You see, when Mother was in Denver this afternoon she bought me a new rubber doll to take the place of my old one I had lost in the ditch. So I have brought this one back to you because I don't need two. And I thought it was so nice of you to bring it to me."

Later Ruby said to Auntie as she helped her with the supper dishes, "I'm glad I took the doll back to Amy. I would always have had a funny feeling playing with some other little girl's lost doll. But now that it is really and truly mine, I can have so much more fun with it."

A Modern Fairy Story

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

ONCE upon a time—in 1922 to be exact—there was, in that land of song called Wales, a minister named Gwilym Davies, who thought what a wonderful thing it would be if the children of Wales could speak to the children of the world all at the same time, and tell them that they loved them and wanted to be their friends.

Marconi had already made it possible to send messages through the air on the wings of the ether, by the wonderful electric waves he had harnessed in the service of man, so the minister thought:

"This is the very thing. The children of Wales can use Signor Marconi's magic!"

But the message would have to be paid for, and where was the money to come from?

"We will save our pennies until we have enough," said the children of Wales.

A First Message From Wales

And so, at dawn one day, in 1922, the message went forth from the Leafield Station in Oxfordshire, and the children waited expectantly for a reply. But, strange as it may seem, no answer came. Perhaps the other children of the world were shy, or perhaps there was some other reason. Anyhow they held their peace.

Nothing daunted, the message went out again the following year, and this time a few countries sent greetings in reply to the children of Wales. This was encouraging, and with great expectations the message was sent in 1924, bringing replies from all over the world.

And so, each year, the message has been sent. The words have been changed, but they have always told of good will and of love for all mankind. The replies, too, have been loving, and have come in in greater and greater numbers.

When the grown-up people saw how eagerly the children looked for this yearly message from Wales and responded to it, they said to one another: "There must be something in this message. We, too, must take part in it." And the ministers of education, the archbishops, and the great men of state, began to send their replies to Wales. And the Welsh children treasured these messages in their hearts, and felt what a fine thing it was to make so many friends, young and old, all over the world.

This Year's Good-Will Day

And so, once again, on Good Will Day—May 18—the Welsh children will use Marconi's magic, pay for it with the pennies they have saved, and send their yearly message of peace.

These are the words they have chosen for their message:

From our little land of poetry
and song we, boys and girls of
Wales, greet you, the boys and girls
of every country under the sun.

We are thrilled to know that,
through the air, our greeting can
reach you. This is a wonderful
world in which we live, a world
which will be still more wonderful
when these dark days are over.

We rejoice in the lovely things
that are in the world, the beauty
of the earth, the sea and the air,
the heritage that belongs to us
all and in which we are all united.
We rejoice, too, in the courage of
those pioneers of all countries
who have conquered fear and
danger. Deeds of daring, like flying
alone in the night across the
Atlantic, fill us all with pride.

Let us, then, boys and girls, so
strive that every triumph over
difficulty shall only serve to
draw our nations closer together
as members of one big family.

Peace and Good Will to you all.
Let us make our dreams come true.

My Image

We have an oval looking-glass
And there a boy I see;
When I look in at him
Why he looks out at me.

I wave my hand and he waves his
And wave I fast or slow,
It seems the very way
He meant that his should go.

I tried to catch him napping once—
I made a move so quick
I thought he wouldn't notice, but
He seemed to know the trick.

We walk up to each other close;
He's just as tall as I,
His smile is always pleasant
And I've never seen him cry.

They tell me that's my image there.
He is not there at all.
I've hunted all around the glass
And up and down the wall.

I think it is a funny thing
My little image there,
A-smiling and a-mocking me,
Is not found anywhere.

Gertrude Boughton Urquhart

Elaine's Dessert

Elaine was as excited as could be. Her mother's best girlhood friend was coming to spend the day and was bringing her own little girl with her. How much Elaine hoped Beth would like her. She rushed about helping mother get the house tidy and shining. She helped get the best silver out. It was such fun to have a part in helping to entertain. But it was when mother began to prepare the meal they were to serve that she surprised Elaine by saying: "I believe I will let you make the dessert today."

What could mother mean? She had made a cornstarch pudding once, but she wasn't sure she could make a good one again. But mother was so busy with other things, maybe she would have to try.

"Go to the basement and bring up six of the nicest apples there, Elaine," mother said.

She hurried to do it while mother got an opened jar of mincemeat from the ice box. Elaine took the apple corer and very carefully cut the entire core from the apple. She was proud of that nice roomy round hole she had cut in each apple.

"Fill each hole with mincemeat and stuff them full," said mother as she went right on basting her roast.

"Now put some water and some sugar in the bottom of the pan and a bit of cinnamon and your dessert will be ready to go into the oven."

Well you never saw a prouder girl than Elaine was that day when the guests praised the dessert, and Elaine's mother said her daughter had made it all by herself. You can do this same thing some day, for apples, baked with mincemeat stuffing, are an easy dish, no matter how young the cook.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

TEELA-WOOKET

FOR GIRLS. Roxbury, Vermont. The Horseback Camps in the Heart of the Green Mountains. A 300-acre wonderland. Famous for beautiful horses, free riding every day, and thorough instruction in horsemanship. Water sports. Private golf course. Cabins. Showers. Delicious food in abundance. No extras. Payments may be arranged

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Roys, 18 Ordway Road Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Camp Idlewild for Boys
Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU

Junior and Senior Camps for Boys

Two hundred acres, wide, sandy beach. All land and water sports. Working scholarships.
Fourteenth Season Catalogue
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"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here, the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, free riding, canoe trips. Fee $175 for season. Brownies 6-9 years. Teeners 10-16 years. Free Booklet.
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CAMP ROPIOA

Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
GEO A STANLEY, Director
RIDGEWOOD, N J

Choosing a School?

Get in touch with the excellent schools that advertise in the Monitor on Tuesday and Saturday. Several hundred school advertisers are represented in the MONITOR each year.

Women of Brazil Lead March To Suffrage in South America

(Continued from Page 1)

ber of women's conventions. This year we told it again on the pier in Rio where Miss Lutz came to meet me when I landed from my airplane, only this time it was Brazilian newspaper men who were regaled with the joke.

I had had one more touch with South American feminism, when I attended a conference of the Inter-American Union of Women, the first one in Washington when the union was founded. I was one of the few persons allowed to sit in at the sessions of the union, and I carried out of it a strong impression of the extraordinary sensitiveness of South Americans about the standing of their countries.

I understood that attitude better when I flew over those countries, saw the tremendous differences in size, and the individualities which have been developed by tradition and history. It must be trying to a patriot to encounter abysmal ignorance of one's country, something which I had a chance to discuss with Mrs. Amanda Labarca Hubertson in her home in Santiago on the afternoon of New Year's Eve.

Slowly Breaking Traditions

It is not necessary to ask many questions in order to see the position of women in South America today. For instance, on my days of airplane traveling, on which I went quite alone, ignorant of the language and customs, but with never an unpleasant circumstance, I never saw a South American woman without a man escort. Indeed, on one occasion in Peru, when a lady of very uncertain years was somehow pushed and prodded into the plane, and her great bulk was settled in the seat ahead of me, she was followed by a very young lad who called her "tia" or aunt, but plainly was in the rôle of head of their expedition.

There was the young meteorologist with whom I talked in difficult matching of English and Portuguese words on a drive up Corcovada in Rio one sunny Sunday afternoon in January. There was Dona Anna Amelia de Gueiroz, that eloquent Brazilian poetess with whom I ransacked antiquity shops hunting old Portuguese jewelry, for all the world like two women in from the suburbs "doing Fifth Avenue."

Art of Colonial Days

These are typical of the "advanced" women of South America. But there was the day in Lima when I saw a private house whose treasures reminded me of the palace of the Duke of Alba in Madrid and my hostess and I stood in the midst of some exquisite objects of art dating from the "colonial" days and discussed Alexandra Kollontai, Soviet Ambassador, whom I had interviewed when she was first designated to Norway and whose book on "freedom for women" my hostess had just read in Spanish translation and strongly disapproved.

Take them all and all the women of South America are like those of any other part of the world. They are wives and mothers with much the same attitude of women of the rest of the world. As Latins they have been more secluded than the women of some other countries. Because of that seclusion they have been apt to turn to occupations which were eminently respectable, writing, medicine, law, which can be practiced in the front parlor under proper chaperonage.

But youth is breaking through tradition here as elsewhere. Girls are going into offices. Municipal suffrage has been given to women in Peru and Chile, and federal suffrage to women in Uruguay and Brazil, although the Brazilians are the only ones who so far have been given an opportunity to vote.

They have the same aspirations, the same ideals, the same wishes as the women of other countries. Where they will go, what they will do is still uncertain. But undoubtedly they have started.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Mountain States

Colorado

DENVER—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc-535m.

Far Western States

California

EUREKA — Wednesdays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Friday, April 27, in coöperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sundays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperation with the Church Federation of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," coöperating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County, last Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KFSD, 600kc-500m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Daily except Sunday 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KYA, 1230kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA — In "Church Quarter Hour," coöperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada

RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon

KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday of each month, 2:30-2.45 p. m.; first and second Thursdays, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KEX, 1180kc-254m; thereafter on Tuesdays during the remainder of each month, 9:45-10:00 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-231m.

Washington

TACOMA—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1330kc-225m.

YAKIMA—Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1310kc-229m.

Territories

Hawaii

HONOLULU—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB 1320kc-227m.

Canadian

British Columbia

CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-348m.

VANCOUVER—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-500m.

Foreign

New Zealand

AUCKLAND—Last Tuesday of each month, 7:45 p. m., 1ZS, 1420kc-207m.

Colby Plans Music Fest

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 23—Something new in the history of Maine colleges will take place April 27, when musical clubs from four institutions will assemble at Waterville for an intercollegiate music fest, at the invitation of Colby College. Bates, Bowdoin and University of Maine musical organizations have accepted invitations.

'The Artist's Mother' On Exhibit at Boston After Long U. S. Tour

Minus the Century of Progress dramatics of her Chicago visit the world's most famous mother came to Boston today. In the quiet of early morning Whistler's canvas, "The Artist's Mother," came up from the train to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, guarded by police and detectives to be sure, but unobtrusively nevertheless.

It will occupy the position of honor in the Stone Room from April 24 to May 13 to be viewed by thousands of New Englanders who have come to consider it a sort of symbol of "Mother's Day." Whistler originally gave the title "Arrangement in Gray and Black" to this picture.

There is something incongruous about the guards of police, the talk of burglar alarms and the air of vigilance that seems to travel with this painting. Even in the valuation of $1,000,000, as if dollars could measure its value, artistically or sentimentally.

The soft gray of the painting is the same repose that is in the folded hands, the serenity of the face. Gazing at it, conscious of the care with which it is guarded and watched, one remembers that it was offered to the same museum in which it now tarries for $1000, and met with refusal; that no buyer in all the length of the tour that it is now making so triumphantly would give that modest price. And, in the repose and peace that shines from the canvas the $1,000,000 valuation and the lack of appreciation of a few vanished decades alike fade into insignificance.

Providence Art Notes

Three Women

One may stop in at the Providence Art Club generally and find an exhibition of one degree of interest or another. The club may be tradition-bound, but it has shown a creditable liberality in welcoming work by enterprising and tradition-defying painters of the city.

There is shown currently a display of pictures by some women who are active in the art life of Providence and who display courage and some ingenuity. Miss Anna T. Carmody is one. She contributes aquarelles and lithographic drawings.

In water color this artist undertakes complicated subjects. She selects panoramic views of the city, an agglomeration of buildings, traffic, smoke-laden skies, telegraph paraphernalia. The industrial aspect of Providence is portrayed with a sense of din and dust. Miss Carmody may be ambitious in her attempt to absorb so much material; she may in her desire to be comprehensive fail to integrate all the details, losing in the excitement a clarity of color, a directness in brushwork. Objects stand out above pictorial factors, the design is not clear, there is an uncertainty as to how naturalistic a result is intended. Nevertheless, the painter has far more enterprise than many water colorists who live in New England. She is not wanting in depth or industry.

Miss Lillian E. Swan has been invaluable in promoting art life in Providence. Her pictures in this exhibition show with what determination she faces a pictorial problem, and how she works upon it repeatedly before she admits her satisfaction. There are several studies in oil of "Callas," in which a number of whites appear to enhance the dignified shapes of the blooms. She turns too rarely to color for its own sake, and she can achieve good results, as we observe in an animated portrayal of a bowl of tulips. She seems to vacillate between an interest in line and an interest in fully rounded form. Preoccupation with the latter may be noted in the landscapes wherein she renders the foliage and rolling hills in plastic fashion.

Miss Bernice Jamieson, third member of the exhibiting trio, shows some water colors of fishing shacks, some temperas of flowers, woodcuts and lithographic drawings. Her water colors are episodic, modestly rendered and atmospheric. Her flower pieces have a fine decorative character. D. A.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with rain late tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight, cooler by Tuesday night; moderate to fresh south and southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; rain Tuesday, probably in north and west portion tonight; cooler in extreme west portion Tuesday.

Connecticut: Cloudy, with rain tonight or Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Vermont: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday; rain Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Probably rain tonight and Tuesday; slightly warmer in the north portion tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to north to northwest winds, probably becoming strong, and weather mostly overcast with rain late tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair weather will prevail except for showers about Wednesday. It will be cooler Monday and Monday night, warmer in the middle of the week, cooler Thursday and Thursday night, and warmer by the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	59	New Orleans	64	76
Bermuda	72	82	New York	52	56
Chicago	46	54	Norfolk, Va.	60	64
Denver	56	74	Philadelphia	56	62
Helena, Mont.	44	74	St. Louis	52	68
Jacksonville	62	74	St. Paul	44	62
Kansas City	60	72	San Francisco	58	66
Los Angeles	60	74	Washington	56	66
Miami, Fla.	72	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 23.
B—Maximum April 22.

High Tides at Boston

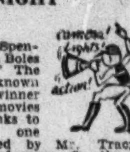
Monday 6:45 p. m., Tuesday 7:03 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:03 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Movies



METROPOLITAN—Spencer Tracy and John Boles in "Bottoms Up." The story of an unknown beauty contest winner who got into the movies in Hollywood, thanks to the schemes of one "Smoothie," played by Mr. Tracy. A liberal sprinkling of songs. On the stage Benny Davis introduces numbers of youthful entertainers—most of them experts in their various lines. Pop-eye cartoon. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

FINE ARTS—"Emil und die Detektive." A German boy's story brought to the screen in unspoiled form. The sort of adventures most small boys would delight in. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

BOSTON—Rosco Ates and Mildred Bailey on the stage. Screen feature, "Murder in Trinidad." Swamps, snakes, intrigues, arrows—and Nigel Bruce as a new and convincing kind of detective. 10:00 a. m., 1:14, 4:19, 7:24, 10:20.

STATE—"Tarzan and His Mate." Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan back among the elephants, lions and apes. Also an "Our Gang" comedy. 12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Al Jolson's "Wonder Bar." The story ties together a number of Busby Berkeley's spectacular dance numbers, enhanced by the latest styles in trick photography and camera angles. Also Jean Parker in "Two Alone." Fenway at 12:55, 3:35, 6:11, 8:49.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

UPTOWN — Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night," one of the season's most popular comedies. 1, 3:55, 6:55, 9:50.

BEACON — "Melody in Spring," with Lanny Ross and Charles Ruggles. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:21.

ORPHEUM—Ramon Novarro and Lupe Velez in screen version of the novel, "Laughing Boy." Vaudeville bill headed by Jane and Katherine Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S—Edna Ferber's "Glamour," with Paul Lukas and Constance Cummings. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:04, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Jerusalem and Grand Canyon travel films; Charley Chase comedy; Silly Symphony cartoon; shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Other Events

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY—Ladies' night. Musical program, display of views of Ireland and a talk on "Ireland in Recent Times," by James T. Sullivan. Copley-Plaza Hotel. 8.

TOMORROW

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Enjoyment of Color," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

ADVERTISING CLUB—John J. Pelley, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, will speak on "The Future of the Railroads." Following luncheon at 12:30, Georgian Room, Hotel Statler.

KIWANIS CLUB — Dr. Loring B. Andrews, of Harvard University Observatory, speaks on "Arcturus and the Century of Progress." Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 12:15.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Dr. Parson S. Wild, Jr., of Harvard, gives free lecture on "Economic Nationalism." Old South Meeting House. 4:15.

Stolen Car Is Found But That Is Not All

"Pontiac coupe stolen, registration 129,353. Albert Tracy, Hingham, owner."

Justice—grim and relentless—rode out of Quincy last night with this message flashed over a five-state teletype police hookup. And when justice had finished its job, it sent those queer-looking hands that scribble the mechanical messages in all district police stations into new fluctuations.

"Norwalk, Conn., speaking. Pontiac coupe 129,353 found. Byron Lillibridge driving. Fatally shot eluding police."

Motion Pictures

No Copyright Needed

Edna Ferber's pithy, propulsive short story "Glamour" is said to be the basic bone of the new screen drama of the same name at the RKO Keith Theater. It takes a half-hour to read the story (savoringly, not skimmingly) and in it you recognize one of America's most popular dramatic actresses and her most successful play.

On the screen, three half-hours are occupied by a story which retains the title and the heroine's name and one or two less important items. Miss Linda Fayne becomes a chorus girl who speaks the broken English that results from being brought up without a grammar. She is played by Miss Constance Cummings, and after a brief association with the admirable Paul Lukas, her speech is polished up remarkably. Mr. Lukas is a musical comedy composer with slight symphonic longings. He succeeds in glorifying the chorus girl into the glamour class(still musical comedy) and marrying her. Along comes Mr. Philip Reed in Italian gigolo aspect and hight Lorenzo, considering it "dull to be a man of honor." Change of partners. With Lorenzo getting all the glory (he sings and dances, too) and quckly beginning to apply his theories to Linda's understudy, as anybody but a foolishly romantic woman would have foretold.

Does Linda return to the first and finer man? See answer in any old scenario. But why do producers continue to spend large amounts of money on a title and a heroine's name? M. L.

Dover Ships 50 Houses For Readville Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOVER, Mass., April 23 — From Dover to Readsville, W. Va., is a long journey. But not too far for the United States Government to transport 50 houses. True, they are portable houses and may be shipped in sections from the Dover factory where they are made.

The Government is erecting them at Readsville for the use of miners and their families. Each house has three sleeping rooms, a living room and a kitchen. With each house goes five acres of land.

Havana Police Shake-Up Ordered After Bombings

HAVANA, April 23 (AP)—A general police "shake-up" and the "sternest measures" to end terrorism in Havana were ordered today in the wake of bombings which caused one fatality, injuries to two persons and heavy property damage.

The new chief of police, Lieut.-Col. Jose Pedraza, who had only just taken office, said of the blasts, "We cient, we will get a new one." Authorities attributed the outrages both to Communists and to racketeers selling "protection." Soldiers and sailors joined police today in patrolling down-town Havana.

'March of Time' Marks Time

* * *

Lots of News but Its Radio Dramatization Will Have to Wait Until Autumn Nights

* * *

When the curtain recently fell on the "March of Time," Remington Rand signed off until next winter's season. This program has earned the place of one of the Columbia network's distinctive features. When we note that most radiocasts are either plainly musical programs, vaudeville or legitimate stage importations, vocal comic strips, or variety hours, the originality of this series of news dramatizations is very apparent. This originality accounts in a large part for its continued success.

Exceptional because of its authenticity and excellent presentation the "March of Time" is a proper combination of radio showmanship. Its fast moving sketches contain enough dramatic action to reach radio's more popularly inclined listeners. Perhaps the loudness and forcefulness of the announcing is better suited for the Grand Central Terminal than for our living rooms and an intimate circle of listeners; but it does produce a tenseness and sense of rapidly occuring events that lends itself to the brief, almost terse, conciseness that is the style of the whole show.

Listeners, at least, realize that "Time marches on," though it may be out of step and on the wrong foot at the same time. This choppy cadence is accentuated even further by the explosive advertising commentary that steps off with the start of the march and later brings it to a halt. If it were not for the skill Howard Barlow uses in the selection and orchestration of the transitional musical background which plays so vital a part, the program would be totally lacking in the continuity which is its weakest feature now. Perhaps we are drawing the line of criticism too fine in saying this, since the extra contrast the originality of the program provides with its contemporaries should be judged on an absolute, not a comparative, basis. Certainly the editors of Time have consistently staged a show that is worth listening to.

It is unfortunate that the March of Time is not a permanent, instead of a seasonal, broadcast. News does not stop in the summer and neither do the listeners. In its earlier stages it received such wide applause that the Columbia System took it over as a sustaining broadcast after Time was unable to continue financial sponsorship. Again it has changed hands without diminishing its popularity, and now, because of this, the summer broadcast will be discontinued. Most listeners appreciate the program and its regularity over a period of years.

A good feature should be perennial, not seasonal.

Music

Flute Players Club

Yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club, the final concert of the season was given by the Flute Players Club, with the following artists: Messrs. Elcus and Lauga, violins; Laurent, flute; Lefranc, viola; Zighera, violoncello and viola da gamba, Biltcliffe, piano, and Robison, tenor. The program opened with a "Conversation galante et amusante entre flute, un violon, viola da gamba et pianoforte," by Guillemain (1705-1770). An "Air" from Rameau's "Castor et Pollux" was sung by Mr. Robison to the accompaniment of two violins, viola and pianoforte. Included in the group for voice were Loeffler's "Serenade" and "Le son du cor s'afflige vers les Bois" with accompaniment by viola and pianoforte, and four songs by Charles E. Ives. These songs and the Guillemain number came to a first performance in Boston. The program concluded with a Trio, Op. 40, for flute, viola and violoncello, by Roussel, and the Quartet for Strings Op. 45 by d'Indy.

During the past season the Flute Players Club has again presented programs of distinct worth to the lover of chamber music. Nowhere else in this city may one find such varied and interesting programs of this type, nor is one likely to find a more "open mind" in the matter of modern compositions than that displayed by the musical director of the club, Mr. Georges Laurent. It is permitted the listener to make his personal choice from among those moderns, but it is stimulating to the mind of that listener to be exposed, so to speak, to the music of this newer group of composers, both native and foreign.

Since it happens that much of the output of Charles E. Ives does not find a ready response from this commentator, it is not surprising that the songs of yesterday roused no particular enthusiasm, although they were capitally sung by Mr. Robison. The songs by Mr. Loeffler were beautiful in conception, harmonically and melodically interesting and sung with a just appreciation of their worth. Mr. Robison also found congenial material in Rameau's "Air," and at all times the assisting artists were in sympathetic accord.

It was pleasant to hear the "Conversation" by Guillemain, in which Mr. Laurent's flute found a happy medium of expression, in a well balanced performance. The closing numbers by Roussel and d'Indy gave pleasure to an audience of good size. In retrospect, an artistically satisfying season for the Flute Players Club. G. M. S.

Warfare Is Racket To Gobble Up Capital, Gen. Butler Charges

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—A sure way to end war is to conscript capital before the average man is called, Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler, once of the marines, said tonight in asserting that "war is a racket devised by capitalists for the sole purpose of acquiring more capital."

The famous war veteran addressed 200 persons in the Hillhouse High School under the auspices of the A. E. F., Post 320, V. F. W. and said he is going around the country trying to arouse the soldiers to act in keeping America from any more wars, except those in defense of her own territory.

As the general put it, "the manufacturers of arms in this country accept contracts from both belligerents in a war, the arms are manufactured and shipped, one of the opposing sides sinks the boat and the manufacturers are not paid. They then go to Washington and complain about the insult to the flag."

"Then," said the general, "if this country decides to enter the war, it enters on the side which owes it the most money."

"No matter how much foreign trade we lose, the actual monetary value would not pay the cost of one week of war."

Income Tax Refund Awarded Boston Man

A decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals made Mr. Ezra S. Eaton of Thompson's Spa $10,744 richer today. The court sustained his appeal for an income tax refund on the ground that the assessment was illegal.

The action was based on a return filed with the Director of Internal Revenue in 1930. Later Mr. Eaton filed a suit for refund of the tax. He lost the suit, however, in a Federal Court decision. The Circuit Court not only awarded him the tax, but also payment of interest on the money and cost of appeal.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Exhibitions: Paintings by Joseph Lindon Smith; drawings by and after Rubens. Etchings by Mary Cassatt; modern American prints; illustrations of the nineties.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4; free gallery guidance at 11 a. m., music at 2:45 p. m., admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, and music at 2.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. French drawings and prints of the nineteenth century. Through April 28. Romantic Book Illustration in France, 1798-1848. Through April 29. Water colors by Charles Hopkinson. Through April 30.

Germanic Museum—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Special exhibition of 50 etchings by Rembrandt. Through April 29.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Group of inexpensive old drawings and miscellaneous prints.

Children's Museum of Boston—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sundays from 1:30 to 5 p. m. Exhibitions include water-color paintings of native birds by John Smith; North American shore birds, hand carved in wood, by Robert W. Means; a miniature habitat group of birds modeled in clay by Miss Margaret Baldwin; Mexican pottery, North American Indian beadwork and pottery, and Chinese and Japanese carvings will also be exhibited.

Twentieth Century Club — Exhibition of paintings, water colors and drawings by Gretchen Cook, Valerie Ladd, Bertha Remick and Barbara Hunter. Through April 30.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition by the Silversmiths' Guild. Through April 24. Decorated trays and boxes by Charles F. Feurer. Through May 5.

Fine Arts Theater — Stained glass window history of electricity in civilization. Through May 5.

Myles Standish Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by New England artists. Oils by Francis B. Libby, Charles H. Richert, Alphonse Shelton. Water colors by Robert Charles Haun, and Stephen Yocudowsky. Also pastels by F. G Kyle.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions.

Medici Book & Print Shop—Exhibition of Medici Prints.

Vose Galleries—General exhibition of oils.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Loan exhibition of paintings by Robert Salmon. Through April 28.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings by R. H. Ives Gammell. Through April 28.

Grace Horne Galleries—Rocky Mountain landscapes by Louise Richards Farnsworth. Through April 28.

Boston Public Library—"Be Kind to Animals" posters and illustrated material, through courtesy of the Massachusetts S. P. C. A. Through April 29.

Copley Society—Exhibition of paintings in water colors by Marion E. Dougherty. Through May 4.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Allan Crite. Through May 8.

Junior League Gallery—Exhibition of portrait drawings in charcoal and crayon by Elizabeth Fuller. Through May 5.

Department of Fine Arts, Ballou Hall, Tufts College—Exhibition of portraits and landscapes by Scott Clifton Carbee and associates. Through April 28.

Boston City Club—Exhibition of work done by the Boston Trade School pupils. Through May 7.

The Pottery Workshop of Boston—Exhibition of work done by the members. Through April 26.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Shakespeare anni-	Yankee Singers	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	versary program	The Cosmopolitans	CBS dance music
5:30	The Singing Lady	"Frank Merriwell"	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Violin recital	Bob White	CBS vocal trio
6:00	United States Army	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	band concert	skits; music	Scores; Merry-Go-	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	Reports; speaker	Round; music	CBS dance music
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Frolics; vocal trio;	Local dance music.	Tito Guizar
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	dance orchestra	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Gene and Glenn	Just Plain Bill	Local dance music.
7:30	Music by Gershwin	After Dinner Revue	Music on the Air	Finance talk
7:45	Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Local dance music	Dramatic sketch	CBS soloist; orch.	Radio Mystery
8:15	Political speaker	from network	Edwin C. Hill	Keyb'rd Fantasies
8:30	Greek Chorus	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby, bari-	College and Home,
8:45	Babe Ruth; sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	tone; Grier Orch.	Institute talk
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Rosa Ponselle;	Local dance music.
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	chorus; orch.	Organ recital
9:30	20th Century Ideas	Ship of Joy, with	Rapee Orch.; stage	Local dance music.
9:45	Political speaker	Hugh B. Dobbs	stars; soloist	Reports; news
10:00	Walter Damrosch's	Gene Arnold; solo-	Fabien Sevitzky &	Wayne King and
10:15	Orchestra; John B.	ists; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra
10:30	Kennedy, speaker	Talk, Sen. David	Nick Parkyakakas.	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	Three Blue Notes	A. Reed, Penna.	Reports; music	cert orchestra
11:00	Reports; sports talk	Forecasts; talk	Yankee News Serv-	CBS organ recital.
11:15	Local dance music	News; dance music	ice; Charlie	Local dance music.
11:30	News; Midnight Frolic,	Bill Scotti and	Davis's Orchestra	Sign off
11:45	variety program	his orchestra	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WAAB, "Current Questions Before Congress," Senator Millard E. Tydings, Maryland.
11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
11:45 WEEI, Al Bernard, the Minstrel Man.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; readings; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, "The Problem of Municipal Operation," Arthur G. Sias.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Geography—Puget Sound region.
3:00 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Brooklyn baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson; soloists; orchestra.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Radio Course in Correct English," Boston School Committee.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Local Government and the New Deal," Advisory Council speakers.
7:45 WNAC, Talk by James Roosevelt, son of the President of the United States.
8:00 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.
8:00 WAAB, Charles Dennee's "Half Hour With the World's Composers."
8:30 WBZ, Conrad Thibault, baritone; Lois Bennett, soprano; choir; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Edgar Guest; soloist; male trio, concert orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Maury H. B. Paul (Cholly Knickerbocker); dance orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra
9:30 WNAC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Promenade: Ray Perkins; guest soloist; popular orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Part 2, "The Rogue Song," with soloists, players, Russian choir and concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, NBC Symphony Concert, Frank Black, conductor; Emilio de Gogorza, Spanish baritone.
10:30 WAAB, "Conflict," drama written by T. S. Stribling.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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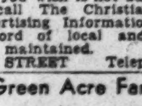

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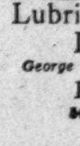

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Revolving-Door Brake

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE man who has just stepped out of the revolving door looks both surprised and pleased that the door has not snapped at him—that's because it is equipped with a special brake, U. S. Patent No. 1947845, designed by J. H. Graham, of Pittsburgh. The little device, when fastened to the bottom of the door, is sufficient to control the revolutions and keep them from becoming too fast for comfort.

Your Camera

Photographing City Street Scenes

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

IN PICTURING city street scenes, unbalanced light is the most difficult feature presented. As a rule, one side of a city street will be in sunlight and the other in shadow. This calls for careful handling. If the exposure is too short, the shadow side will be totally black, while the sunny side will be chalk white.

In order to avoid this condition, it is necessary to give all the exposure possible without showing movement. If care is taken that all traffic is coming toward the camera, and if an elevation is selected from which to make the picture, the exposure may be longer than if the traffic were crossing at right angles. With traffic lights this is easily done, the picture being made when the cross traffic is halted.

Taking the picture at an elevation gives vista down the street, whereas, if made on the level, there is one plane showing and the objects in the foreground hide everything beyond. Care should be used in holding the camera so that it will be level, and straight lines will result.

Avoid signs whenever possible as they detract from any street scene.

An ideal position from which to photograph city streets is the second or third floor. Any higher point dwarfs the figures in the street. Whenever possible the picture should show some of both sides of the street, the side in sunlight occupying the greater space.

If the picture must be made from the level, take care that figures are not allowed to come too close to the camera.

Suggestions on how to photograph country highways will follow.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Philip the Evangelist

PHILIP the evangelist, whose name occurs only in the book of Acts, is to be carefully distinguished from one of the twelve apostles who bore the same name and is referred to in John 1:45; 14:8, etc.

In Acts 6:3-5, Philip (described as the Evangelist in Acts 21:8) is one of the seven men originally set apart to "serve tables" (6:2); however, when forced to leave Jerusalem after Stephen's martyrdom (8:1, 4), Philip successfully undertook the work of healing and preaching in Samaria (vs. 5-8), not only counteracting the teaching of Simon the Sorcerer (vs. 9-12) but finally converting him to the Christian faith (v. 13).

It was this Philip who converted and baptized the Ethiopian Eunuch, as recorded in Acts 8:26-38 and was thereafter "caught away" by "the Spirit of the Lord" and "found at Azotus" (vs. 39, 40), from whence he made his way to Cæsarea, preaching as he went. Later he made his home at Cæsarea with his "four daughters, virgins, which did prophesy" (v. 21:9); while tradition has it that he ultimately settled at Tralles, in Asia Minor.

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Transplanted Pine

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of the delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

WHERE I go in Summer, there grow trees, and there is an hill where men dig out Gravel. And there was a Young Pine Tree that grew upon the top of the Gravel Hill, above the Pit. And the earth had fallen away from beneath it, so that it fell down into the Pit, and it clung to the earth above by a Single Root. And thus had it hung for many weeks. Now my sons came home, and we rejoiced to see them, and they sojourned with me and Keturah for a few days. And one of them came from the Army and another came from the Navy, and another came from the Balloons that fly above the ships, for it was a time of war.

And my four sons put on Old Clothes, and they inquired of me, saying, What shall we do that is too hard for thee? For thus do my sons speak unto me.

And I said, Bring out the Wheelbarrow, and the Spade and the Mattock, and come with me.

And when they saw the Tree, they said, Shall we transplant it? But surely it will not live?

But they said, Let us give unto the Boss no Back-talk. If our father desireth any old thing, that will we do.

And I said, Boys, I think that we may waste our labor; nevertheless, I desire to give unto the tree a chance for its life.

So we found a place for it, and we digged an hole, and we digged out the one root that held the tree. And we placed the root thereof on the Wheelbarrow, and we planted it.

And it was in August. And certain of the neighbors said, Hast thou not Pine Trees enough? Behold, thy woods are full of them. And this one will surely die.

Now we went away, and in a year we came again. For the war ended, and my sons returned, for which I thank my God daily.

And behold, the Pine Tree died not, but grew. And though it had but one root in the ground when we took it up, and the time was Summer, yet did it live; yea, and if still liveth. And it's height is twelve cubits, and its thickness is the thickness of the arm of a man.

And I stood beside the Pine, and I spake unto it, saying, Thou mayest well thank me and thy Lucky Stars, and my Four Sons that thou didst not perish in the Horrible Pit and the Sliding Gravel.

And the Pine Tree said unto me, I owe unto thee my life, but I did not ask thee for it, and I know not yet whether I shall thank thee. But if thou desireth me to grow, then do thou make it possible for me to grow. Let not my root be smothered with growing Brush, nor permit the Scrub Oak to shut me out from the Blue Sky and the Blessed Sun.

And I considered that Life is not enough; for there should be also something that shall make Life worth living and Growth and Joy possible.

And I prayed unto my God on behalf of all men whose lives are shut in so that they have little place for their root nor much opportunity of seeing the blessed Sun. For what the Pine needeth do they need.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Painting Faded Awnings

WHEN a man came to my door with a roll of old awning cloth, one-half of which had been made to look new with fresh paint in the stripes and designs, and the other half showing the original state of the fadeness, I was easily persuaded to let him redecorate our window awnings.

His works speak louder than his words—and he seems to be doing a fine business. Mrs. L. D. L.

For the Scrapbook

Gems of Thought

If virtue precede us, every step will be safe.—*Seneca.*

We cannot learn our lessons at our companion's expense.—*Piccolomini.*

Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,
Man's conscience is the oracle of God.
—*Byron.*

Seek Honour first, and Pleasure lies behind.—*Chatterton.*

Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God.—*Coleridge.*

And Satan trembles when he sees
The weakest saint upon his knees.
—*Cowper.*

Beware of desperate steps. The darkest day,
Live till tomorrow, will have passed away.
—*Cowper.*

For truth has such a face and such a mien,
As to be loved needs only to be seen.
—*Dryden.*

Good order is the foundation of all good things.—*Burke.*

Nothing is so fatal to religion as indifference, which is, at least, half infidelity.—*Burke.*

Nothing wins a man sooner than a good turn.—*Robert Burton.*

He who has a thousand friends has not a friend to spare,
And he who has one enemy will meet him everywhere.
—*Emerson.*

Poverty consists in feeling poor.—*Emerson.*

Knowledge is the antidote to fear.—*Emerson.*

Don't Rattle the Paper; Let Him Snooze

We Tiptoe in Just Long Enough to Whisper That Robert G. Satterwhite, Grand Canyon, Ariz., Wins a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB, and, Sh-h, Slip Out.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

FAITH makes the discords of the present the harmonies of the future.—ROBERT COLLYER.

State Flower No. 28

West Virginia: Rhododendron Maximum

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

LAND of blue hills, pinnacle rocks, and valleys where farm and grazing lands mingle into forests of virgin beech and maple, fringed with masses of blooming rhododendrons, West Virginia is a feast of never-ending panorama.

Rhododendron Maximum, or big laurel, was adopted as the state flower in January, 1903, by the State Legislature. It was recommended by Gov. G. W. Atkinson, in 1901, and by teachers and school children, 35,000 of whom voted for rhododendron, 19,000 for honeysuckle, and 3000 for the wild rose.

In West Virginia, nature paints her pictures with sweeping strokes and gorgeous colors. Kate's Mountain, with its rare and lovely plants, is one of the many reasons why West Virginia is the treasure chest of the botanist. Nearly 1700 different flowering plants have been discovered here, and new ones are added year by year.

In Lighter Vein

The Model Machine

(An inventive genius announces that he has perfected "the domestic invention of the age"—a mechanical device for bed-making and rearranging sheets and blankets.)

The inventions of our modern state
Are mostly quite unrestful things
Which ginger up man's normal gait
And whizz him round on wheels or wings;
Few triumphs of our time are those
Which lead him gently towards repose.

Thus speed-boats cleave the Summer seas,
And aeroplanes the Summer skies,
While o'er the roads, a blowing breeze,
The ever-faster motor flies;
Even the wireless whizzles round
In endless waves of swiftest sound.

And most inventors who resolve
To add new triumphs to our store
Are out to make the wheels revolve
A little faster than before.
Far nobler, then, is he who said,
"Be mine the art that makes a bed!"

"Blessings on sleep!" said Quixote's squire,
And that implies a blessing, too,
On all who help us to retire
And sleep the hours of darkness through;
Even machines are surely blest
If they assist a sound night's rest.

Salute a gadget unconcerned
With ever swifter, faster flights—
One that has sobered down and learned
To tuck the sleeper in o' nights,
To soothe the bedroom's ruffled scenery
And straighten bed-clothes by machinery!

—"*Lucio,*" *in the Manchester Guardian.*

Hm-m

The clerk had just completed a quarter century of faithful service. At the end of the day the boss handed him an envelope inscribed, "In token of this memorable date."

The clerk opened the envelope, and inside it he found a photograph of his employer.

"Well, what do you think of my gift to you in recognition of your devoted service?" the proprietor asked.

"It's just like you," was the ambiguous reply.—*Tit-Bits.*

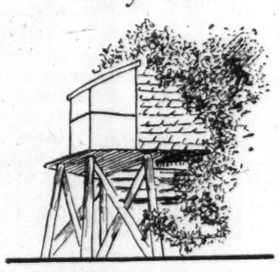
Ah-Hah!

"Our new maid is a treasure. She cleans well, and her cooking is delightful."

"That's good. How long have you had her?"

"She comes tomorrow."

Betty Bee



Outwitting the Bees

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FARMER BROWN had undertaken to induce a swarm of bees to leave the walls of Neighbor Goode's house, where they had taken refgue and set up housekeeping. Having closed one of the two holes through which the bees entered, he erected a platform next to the house, the top being level with the remaining hole. On this platform he placed the hive, with its entrance close to the hole in the house. A bee "escape" was placed over the house opening and the preliminary work was completed.

Betty, who was within the hive, came out to view her new surroundings and watch proceedings. As bees returned they found entrance to their home blocked by the "escape." After repeated attempts to get in, all futile, they settled down on the platform.

Meantime the smoke had cleared within the walls and the workers bustled to the entrance. The "escape," which prevented the bees from entering, allowed those within to leave, but once outside they could not return. As night drew on they became reconciled and sought refuge in the hive. Day after day this continued until nearly a month had passed. By that time most of the bees that had been within the walls had accepted the hive as a permanent home.

All but the faithful queen and a handful of bees were now out. Farmer Brown reappeared, removed the "escape," and with his smoke pot blew fumes into the walls. The "escape" was not replaced, and now what do you suppose happened? The bees returned to the comb in the wall, not to remain, but to salvage the honey! This they brought out and re-stored in the hive. A few days later the hole in the house was permanently sealed and the hive was removed.

"Farmer Brown certainly fooled those girls," chuckled Betty Bee.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Holyoke, Mass.

MAROONED in a tree when 10 feet of flood water swirled perilously about its base, at the foot of the Willimansett Bridge, a large Persian cat spent an uncomfortable week before being rescued by a 15-year-old boy.

The cat, apparently frightened as the surging Connecticut River started on its rampage, climbed the tree and was unable to leave.

Edward Rainault, 15, of Holyoke, saw the cat one afternoon and volunteered to rescue it. It was necessary for him to paddle out in a boat; and while the owner of the boat waited for him, Edward shinnied up the tree. After several minutes of persuasive monologue, the boy managed to coax the cat into his arms. Getting down safely was the next thing—but the boy was equal to the emergency. Several hundred persons witnessed the rescue.

A cruising officer who arrived while the cat was being rescued brought the animal to police headquarters, where it was given a dish of warm milk, and released.

The Editor's Puzzle

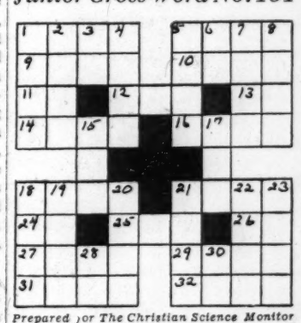
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

305

Being in a position
where you can help
me said the housewife
calling the agency I
trust you will send me
whomever you believe
can be trusted to do
the housework for my
husband and myself

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Junior Cross-Word No. 161



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Out of.
5—Tardy.
9—Learning.
10—Leave out.
11—Part of verb "to be."
12—To ripple gently.
13—Measure of capacity (ab.).
14—Portable shelter.
16—Gaelic.
18—Small boat.
21—Young sheep.
24—Diminutive of Edward.
25—Some.
26—Land measure.
27—Baffle.
29—Formerly.
31—Woody plant.
32—Urgency.

Down

1—To move rapidly.
2—Fragrant flower.
3—Either.
4—Soften.
5—Easy gait, resembling a canter.
6—Exist.
7—Tilts.
8—Diminutive suffix.
15—Oslo is capital of this European country (ab.).
17—Narrow inlet.
18—Dexterous.
19—Scent.
20—University in New Haven, Conn.
21—City in France.
22—Kind of spice.
23—Reared.
28—Diminutive suffix denoting "endearment."
30—Fort Wayne is on Maumee River in this part of Indiana (ab.).

(The Solution Appears Elsewhere)

The Adventures of Waddles—*Stamp Traders*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Recovery in Britain

STIRRING events took place in Glasgow when the long-postponed work on the new Cunard liner, No. 534, was resumed. Six hundred men only were taken on for the first day; but the crowds that assembled in the early morning to watch them as they marched down to the yard, to the gleeful music of pipers, recognized in the occasion much more than the reëmployment of a few hundred men. The huge vessel, unfinished, lying idle, had become for them a melancholy symbol of their industry; its springing to life again appeared as the dramatic beginning of a happier era.

The 600 would soon become 3000, and the 3000 would make work for thousands more, and these for yet others. But, above all, it was the spirit of the venture that counted. Was there not indication of a new belief, both in the future of shipping and in the efficacy of daring, when the British Government was ready to drop its attitude of caution and invest millions of money in a shipping concern? Might not the march of these 600 men be taken as a symbol of the forward movement of all the workers of Britain?

How different the British recovery method has been from that adopted by the United States leaders, coping with a problem in many respects similar! The British Government has moved step by step, slowly, with the appearance of cautious deliberation. The United States Government, led by President Roosevelt, has aimed straight, with swift, direct blows, at its objectives. The British began by limiting disaster, the Americans by stretching out their hands to prosperity. London began by reducing expenditure, Washington by increasing it. But in the end these two so different methods, if they were well conceived to suit the temperaments of two different nations, will, if justified, produce similar results.

The process of restoring confidence in Britain has been exhibited in two stages. It began with the removal of certain causes of fear, and passed on to the reëstablishment of positive hope. The first stage seemed all negative: the cutting down of state expenditure, the reduction of salaries and of the dole, the increase of taxation—a general tightening of the belt. Then, gradually and at first almost imperceptibly, began the process of relaxing the pressure, the spirit of caution by slow but sure degrees giving place to one of more expansive confidence and even optimism.

Looking back on the record of the last year we see that this return of confidence has moved step by step with economic improvement. The budget, which was balanced with such difficulty after the crisis of 1931, now displays a surplus. The balance of revenue over expenditure during the last year shows a surplus of £31,000,000, by one way of reckoning, £38,000,000 by another. Figures of the registered unemployed in March, totaling 2,200,000, were less by some 700,000 than they had been at the bottom of the slump. Export trade, too, has at last taken a turn upward. And accompanying these material signs of revival, it is the mental attitude both of the Government and of the people that has changed from stolid determination to buoyancy and eager expectation.

It is as if, during the first two years of Britain's inconspicuous recovery plan, the Government had busied itself exclusively with digging deep and laying the concrete foundations of national finance on which the building was to be erected. And it has often seemed as if it thought that its sole duty was to lay those foundations, and to leave the building itself exclusively to private enterprise. But now some of the girders are ready to be put in position, and of these some at least are of state manufacture. The voting of millions of public money for investment in the Cunarders was the first dramatic indication of the Government's new attitude. Almost simultaneously came the announcement that the Government has now decided on a new national housing policy based on the provision of money grants from the Exchequer. The growth of that kind of confidence which expresses itself in new enterprise has arrived at last. The stage of foundation-laying is over. The cranes which were lowering the concrete are now raising the girders.

Out-Grauing Grau

THE Provisional Government of Carlos Mendieta in Cuba has awakened to the fact that the best way to fight Communism is to remove the causes and improve the conditions which have made the masses of Cuba more and more willing to follow Communist leaders. "Beating the Communists at their own game," is one paper's characterization of the recent surprise move of the Mendieta Government. This action furthermore would appear to indicate that the present Government has become aware of a widespread desire for radical reforms, and for their need, and involves a not-so-tacit admission that Grau San Martin was on the right track.

The fact of the matter is that Mendieta is out-Grauing Grau. Grau passed a 50 per cent labor law; Mendieta's is 75 per cent. That is, Mendieta's Government demands that all business concerns must employ at least 75 per cent of Cubans in their total list of employees. Mendieta has, furthermore, decided that the Government must better conditions in many other fields. Sugar growers, tenants, holders of mortgages, and others are to receive Government protection. A homestead system is to be established; the lands of key Machadistas are to be confiscated and an inventory of lands is to be made. A step in the direction of the nationalization of all property not producing wealth appears imminent too.

Grau refused to pay on the loans made by the Chase Bank; Mendieta has declared a moratorium on all Cuban loans.

Even though these moves of President Mendieta may mean, more than anything else, a last desperate attempt to keep afloat, they do reveal that reforms and changes in Cuba are imperative and that there is a justified demand for them which is being heard. No Cuban Government can afford, merely to placate and silence "foreign agitators" and a "minority" of malcontents, to embark on so radical a program. With Mendieta's recognition of the actual conditions in the island and of popular opinion with respect to those conditions, it is to be hoped that the American State Department will also take cognizance of them and act accordingly.

The Tiger Finds a Scapegoat

THE king passes, but the kingdom continues. John F. Curry is deposed as leader of Tammany Hall after a stormy reign of five years, but Tammany carries on and plans a comeback. Tenement Commissioner Langdon W. Post, a former Tammany Assemblyman, denied renomination because he voted for bills desired by Judge Seabury in his investigation, puts his finger exactly on the situation:

> I don't think it makes any difference whether it's Curry or anyone else. The group which threw him out has the same standards and the same methods. Until they clean them all out, it won't make any difference.

There is no real cleansing of Tammany; no repentance for dark deeds done through the years or for the amazing extravagance, corruption and misrule leading to the flight and exile of Mayor Walker and the defeat of Tammany at the polls by a Fusion ticket last November.

Tammany simply has thrown out the leader who could not deliver the goods and who led it to defeat. Nothing is as realistic and ruthless as Tammany control. The organization can survive only through victories at the polls and the spoils accruing therefrom. The leader who cannot lead to victory does not lead anything very long.

While President Roosevelt has been credited with personal aloofness from the fate of the Curry leadership which opposed his nomination for President and the nomination of Herbert H. Lehman for Governor, political associates of the President, notably James J. Farley, State and National Democratic Chairman, and Edward J. Flynn, Bronx leader, aided the revolt against Curry. They undoubtedly will be invisible participants in the selection of a new leader. If the internal dissensions of the Wigwam can be ironed out within the next few weeks, the first step will have been taken toward a comeback for Tammany. The Farley-Flynn forces will, of course, make every effort to swing Tammany into line behind a Democratic gubernatorial candidate next fall—perhaps Mr. Farley himself. This would be the first step toward lining them up behind the Democratic national ticket in 1936.

It is, of course, no secret that Tammany considers its smashing defeat at the polls in the municipal election last year only a temporary setback, and in its long history it has shown surprising resiliency and amazing skill in turning a setback into a comeback. Even though defeated in the city last fall, Tammany influence against good government has continued almost as arrogant and powerful as ever. The Tiger's activities were simply transferred from City Hall in New York to the Capitol in Albany, where the Tammany legislators have fought every inch of the way against the efforts of the New York City Fusion Administration to get legislation for reorganization and economy in city government, and have truculently opposed many features of the program of the Democratic Governor.

The mere throwing out of a discredited and defeated Tammany leader without any sign of repentance, without any housecleaning or decent program for the future does not indicate any change whatever in the Tiger's stripes. It's the same old Tammany, and the same old Tiger. Tammany is the same old evil force, not only in city politics but in state and national politics. Much as the Democratic national organization needs Tammany's support, it need not expect the country supinely to accept a reorganization of Tammany Hall which simply swings its power behind Mr. Farley and the regular Democratic organization without any sign of regeneration.

Obviously the latest Tammany move is a stern warning to the Fusion Administration of New York that it must be prepared four years hence for a bitter fight against a reunited Tammany. Notice is also served on the divided Republican Party in New York State that it must either get rid of its utilities taint, reform its broken ranks and support forward-looking policies and candidates, or Tammany dominance of the State will continue.

Fears and Fruits of the CCC

ONLY a year and a month ago fears were being expressed on Capitol Hill in Washington that President Roosevelt's new-fangled scheme for a system of forest camps for the unemployed would pull down wage rates, promote militarism and break up homes by taking youths away to work and live apart from their families.

This month the Civilian Conservation Corps is celebrating its first anniversary. Hundreds of letters of approbation are pouring in. Of all the new-deal agencies, this is receiving the widest acclaim and the least criticism.

The fears of a year ago seem far away. Organized labor hushed its protest against the $1 a day wage when it saw how much this meant to 250,000 young men and their families who would otherwise be adding to the labor market or begging on the streets. President Roosevelt has been careful that there should be no drilling, tactics nor gun practice to stir up a militaristic feeling. The $30 a month sent home by the campers has enabled many families to stay together.

It is pleasant for observers to record that the CCC has made improvements in the forests and parks of the nation that would have taken ten years to achieve in normal circumstances. It is satisfying to see the campers return home with pounds gained and shoulders straightened. It is interesting to contemplate the good these young men can do in spreading lessons of conservation in their own communities.

But no one can tell the story of the CCC from the heart as can the youth himself who stands in the deepening twilight thinking of the good things it has brought him. One voices it thus:

> My eyes stray until they rest upon the last tall pine on the hills, etched against the afterglow of the sun. And as it fades, the flood of memories closes in upon me—memories of the boy who wearily tramped the streets and sought death in the bitterness of despair. Happiness to him was something out of reach, something beyond the stars. I know now the serenity of soul that comes from a busy, well-ordered life. And happiness—well, happiness is here, not beyond, but beneath the stars.

Curley Again!

BOSTON has hardly settled back to normal after the recent exchange of invectives between former Mayor James M. Curley and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston over the latter's economy program. Sunday night Mr. Curley again attacked the Mayor.

Although not mentioning Mayor Mansfield by name, Mr. Curley declared Boston is one of the few large cities not helping the President in his recovery program. He attacked discharge of municipal employees and lowering of wages as directly opposed to the President's aims.

In his attack, however, Mr. Curley neglected to say that even in Washington federal employees have been discharged or suspended and salaries lowered as an economy measure. Furthermore, with one of the highest tax rates in the country, Boston possibly is in need of far more drastic economies than many other cities.

Just such a Curley barrage started the recent battle, in which Mayor Mansfield met his opponent halfway, revealed an unsuspected eloquence, and finally called a halt when the debate became a mere personal quarrel. The Mayor won many friends by declaring that, so far as he was concerned, the verbal battle was over. He will win more friends if he holds to that statement under the new fire.

Bostonians want results, not debates. They will realize that the Mayor is too busy at his mayoral duties to engage in guerrilla warfare. By replying, Mr. Mansfield would only be helping Mr. Curley's campaign for Governor. That is not his job. His job is to give Boston a strong, wise administration.

The Casual Day

AMATEUR art and subsistence farming are bracketed together by a writer who thinks there must be something wrong with efforts to encourage them while professional artists and farmers have less than enough to do. He looks askance at the suggestion that it may do a person more good to write a bad poem, a poor song, or paint a poor picture than to read a good poem, sing a good song or look at a good picture. It may be so, he says, but means starvation for those who do these things for a living.

Well, it should not mean starvation. It ought to mean better business. A person who has labored over a bad poem has been educated in the economic worth of a good one. Probably the same is true about pictures. A man might never think of buying a work of art until after he had tried to make one.

Count the violinists, good, bad and worse, at a Kreisler concert. And the pianists, if you can, who pay hard-gotten money to hear Cortot. And if a subsistence farmer doesn't buy quite as much at the green grocers, he may at least keep his bills more nearly paid up, which in a land burdened with debt should not spell starvation for anybody but the loan sharks.

Publication of an interview with Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany in the May Atlantic Monthly shows that in 1908 the Kaiser considered war as quite Christian. The greatest soldiers were Christians, he is reported to have said. Perhaps military history would support him. But he could never have gathered from Bible history that the greatest Christians were soldiers.

* * *

Another defender of war the other day, however, quoted New Testament history to justify the use of the sword, and led a clergyman to admit that at least one of Jesus's followers used it to good effect. He probably was thinking of the amputation of the high priest's servant's ear. But he evidently forgot that Jesus rebuked Peter for his act, saying, "Put up thy sword."

The director of the Shakespeare Memorial Theater at Straftord-on-Avon has just announced his resignation. "I have resigned for the sole reason that the Stratford Theater, like any other vital institution, needs from time to time an infusion of new blood," is his explanation. It is possible a new director could be installed, but the question of a new dramatist evidently is one nobody would wish to raise.

> That headline about a nation-wide war on the American bootlegger and his illicit stills is something some folk thought they'd never have to read after repeal.

Cuba has requested the country which demanded the return of Insull to extradite Machado. Sounds to some Americans like "talking Turkey."

Where the New Deal Succeeds

By REXFORD G. TUGWELL
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture

Excerpts from an address before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington, Saturday evening, April 21. This is, in effect, a reply to an address by Col. Theodore Roosevelt in New York on April 17, excerpts from which were printed on this page Saturday under the head, "Where the New Deal Fails"

IT IS my belief that the core of the American Tradition is to be found in a kind of defiance to fate. We will not do what we do not want to do and coercion cannot make us. We can be fooled, but not for long. We have a precious inventiveness which gets us out of holes. We have a saving irreverence of authority. These basic traits determine the structure of our laws and of our Government. No one, with the slightest sense of history, would try to fit such a people into a regimented scheme, would try to think for them instead of getting them to think for themselves.

It seems to me ironic that measures which are taken to assure the democratic process throughout our industry and our agriculture should be said to be regimentation. There is a distinction to be made between *people* and *things*, which is overlooked in this. A part of the conspicuous victory over nature on this continent has been the power which has been exhibited in subduing natural materials and forces to a will for well-being.

It is my conception of the New Deal that it shall insure the subjugation of things, and restore to men the freedoms they have earned, together with all the advantages which ought to accrue from our victories over nature. Those who are shouting "regimentation" now do not recognize the inevitability of this process; they are those who have greatly benefited from the subjection of man to things. The beneficiaries of private industrial regimentation cannot prevail, of course, for it is not in the nature of Americans to permit it. But it offers an excellent illustration of the confusion of thought into which we fall in trying to sort out those purposes and plans which we shall ultimately want from those which we shall ultimately reject.

* * *

Social change in America cannot go on any faster than the people who are affected want it to go on. That is one of the assurances against any danger that it may go too fast in this country. Those who are favored under present arrangements have too ready a remedy against excessive speed. Also, for the present, it must be remembered that we suffer from years of blocking. Changes can come slowly if progress is not altogether stopped. But when it is stopped, an accumulation of desirable policies is ready to be let loose and much more rapid changes result. The resistance mechanisms are almost too perfect.

The sovereignty of the American people is the real source of this Administration's power; there is not a man among you who does not recognize this, though there are some who appear to resent it. I, for one, do not wish to supplant this sovereignty with another kind whose theory is that for some groups and interests there should be immunity from political control. That way lies economic oligarchy. It involves the creation of autocratic institutions which are alien to the American spirit. We were drifting toward them in the post-war years. Our present return to Democracy constitutes, as I believe, their final repudiation in this nation.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been spoken of as one of the regimenting agencies. I should like for the moment to examine this idea. The best comment on it is furnished, I think, by pointing out that it does no more than make its machinery available to coöperators. Its life blood is furnished by the County Production Control Associations.

It is a democratic process revised to meet the necessities of a world economic system. It is not *laissez faire*, but neither is it anything else for which a doctrinal name is appropriate. Curiously enough this stubborn unwillingness of such practical devices as these to accommodate themselves to literary terms infuriates many people. "Why don't you come out," they say, "and admit that this is Socialism or Fascism or Communism—or something." I sympathize with this impulse because it is a highly academic one, and, as you know, I am a professor. But I can't agree that national policies ought to be shaped with reference to any dogma just so that detractors can conveniently attach a label to them and find a library full of ready-made criticisms.

In any process of social experimentation a good deal depends on who does the experimenting and what it is done for. The objections to the process which have been made most vociferously up to now have come from industrialists and financiers. This is, of course, because for the first time they have been made the subjects of it. Hitherto they have been used to experimenting with the rest of us without other penalties than financial ones. Some of the experiments turned out well, some badly. It was, and still is, important that such experimentation should take place.

But it is equally important that when the holding company becomes a factor of importance, when prices are manipulated by a monopoly, or when new machines or processes displace workers, public bodies should also make their accommodations to these new devices in our social life. What is needed is to try new devices from the public side, to adopt them if they succeed or reject them if they fail. But I do not see how there can be objection to a method which was forced on the Government by the effects which were felt from the same method used elsewhere.

* * *

The two essential features, then, of the Rooseveltian method are the modernized democratic processes which it fosters and the experimental nature of its approach to and its handling of problems. It ought to be obvious that a certain atmosphere is important to these processes—one which is not so unfriendly as to confuse all the issues and to misrepresent all the results. Freedom of speech means freedom for every opinion and every group, whether or not there is consent or agreement.

The democratic process or the experimental method will never threaten the real freedom of the press. That would be a contradiction in terms, for neither can succeed without the fullest and freest discussion of every proposal. There is no other way in which the necessary foundation of public consent can be built. The New Deal is not something which can establish itself in the mind of a dictator or a small governing group.

There is no man in these times who is not aware of the crisis we are in the midst of. This battle for a New Deal is not yet over; indeed I suspect it has just begun. At the most optimistic estimate we shall end the year we are in with millions of unemployed. How do you suppose these men and their families feel about the academic question, whether it is recovery we want or whether it is reform?

The Old Deal brought this insecurity into the midst of their homes; if we returned to what we had before, it would still be there, and we should have outraged them baselessly. We have set our faces not toward theories or labels, but toward the necessary actions. The facts are stubborn and ugly. We are driven by them to find a better way of life than we have had.

Politics Casts Deep Shadows Over Capital

An Intimate Message From Washington

FROM THE MONITOR'S WASHINGTON BUREAU,
1287 National Press Building, April 23

AT LAST the Administration has chosen its ground for defending the New Deal. Which settles a lot of uncertainty around here, clarifies the coming election issue, and perhaps makes the outcome of that contest somewhat more predictable.

Up until this week-end no one knew just what label Mr. Roosevelt and his brain trusters intended to put on the extensive and rather bewildering assortment of experiments which they have been working out since March, 1933.

Almost everyone else had made up his mind on this point. Republicans long ago decided what they would call it. They have been going around with buckets of red paint in their hands ever since. The farmer who got a check has had quite another idea. So has the baffled labor leader, the employer with mounting labor costs, the air-line official who lost his mail contracts, and—on the other hand—the CWA worker who at least had a job for a while.

But all this time the Administration itself has kept its own opinion dark.

* * *

Now Mr. Rexford Guy Tugwell has settled the question. So far as the Administration is concerned the New Deal is not Communism, Fascism or even Socialism. It is Old-Fashioned Democracy. Coming from the Number 1 Brain Truster you can accept this as the official interpretation of the New Deal and the one with which the Administration will go to bat in the election campaign.

All of which is disappointing to anyone who hoped for something unusual in the political circus. Had the New Dealers decided to accept the charge of "radicalism" and stand on the ground picked for them by the Republicans there would have been some real excitement. But they could hardly have been expected to do that. They have decided to go the Republicans one better. Instead of standing merely for Democracy, they are going back farther and are standing for Old-Fashioned Democracy. And from this vantage ground they are going to pepper their opponents with almost identically the same missiles that are coming across at themselves.

Which means that we are likely to have another good old-fashioned American election, with political speeches blandly ignoring actualities. It seems to indicate that the days of realistic politics in the United States are just as far away as ever. For, by eschewing the outward garb of unashamed leftism and paying fervent respect to the lares and penates of Democracy, the Administration keeps its doors open for Carter Glass, "Al" Smith, and the rest of the right-wing Democrats who might otherwise have very easily been forced, whether they liked it or not, into the Republican-conservative camp.

The Tugwellian definition of the New Deal is only one of many coming-election symptoms. Particularly during the last week, this election cloud on the far horizon has affected everyone to such an extent that from now on it must be considered in analyzing any angle of the political situation.

It is the paramount factor in the relations between the White House and Congress which are, incidentally, in a most delicate condition. The President came back from his fishing trip in a very firm mood, determined that congressional election hysteria should not sink the recovery program and the country as well with inflation or other monetary extravagances.

But it is equally important to the White House to avoid any open breach with the Democratic majority in Congress. Party discord at election time might defeat a good many Democratic congressmen and it might also weaken Mr. Roosevelt's own prestige throughout the country, as well as his majority in the legislative bodies. Neither he nor the party can afford a family row.

These two conflicting necessities are putting Mr. Roosevelt's famed political deftness to one of the stiffest tests it has had to face. He must at one and the same time preserve the most cordial relationships with Congress and be every bit as "tough" with them as he threatened to be when he got back from his vacation.

* * *

So far he has managed very well. Without antagonizing anyone by public utterances or a radio appeal to the country—which is often interpreted in Congress as an appeal for support against Congress—he has nevertheless kept a far firmer hand on affairs during the last week than at any time since the early days of his Administration.

Because it has been done so quietly no one knows just what the methods were. But the fact is that growing inflation sentiment in the House has been kept in hand with unusual success. At the same time he has managed to split and disarm the silver bloc without hurting too many feelings and work a considerable transformation in the congressional attitude toward stock market control legislation.

If he can keep this up until the day of adjournment, he will have rounded out his legislative program with the tariff bill, stock market control bill and other New Deal essentials, while at the same time protecting the currency against any further tampering and keeping Congress out of the Treasury jam closet.

But it's a rather big "if" when one considers that a full third of the Senate and the entire House are up for reëlection. The House particularly has a highly developed Will to Survive—and the Treasury is sometimes such a help.

Joseph C. Harsch